THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 16.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL.

AS A BILL for the registration of proprietory title in land is about to be introduced in the Bengal Council we may note that a similar measure has been introduced in the House of Lords entitled the Land Titles and Transfer Bill. It is a permissive Bill. Lord Selborne moved an amendment to render registration of sales compulsory. The Lord Chancellor, while desiring the object for which the amendment was proposed, thought it would be inexpedient at present to insist upon registration, and, after a short discussion, the amendment was negatived by 39 to 15.

IT IS STATED that the German Government has communicated to its Minister at Rome an opinion that all States having considerable numbers of Roman Catholic subjects should enter into an agreement with a view to repel Papal interference. The Bill for withdrawing State payments from Roman Catholic Bishops has been introduced into the Prussian Parliament. So much for religious toleration in Germany.

THE FOLLOWING conversation took place in the House of Commons regarding the occupation of Herat:

"Sir P. Burrell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the occupation of Herat by the Ameer of Afghanistan, Her Majesty's Government were prepared to take such action as would be calculated to insure the security of our Indian frontier, more especially with reference to Merv.

Lord G. Hamilton.—As the language of the question does not very clearly describe the facts upon which the hon. gentleman bases his question, I may be permitted to point out to him that Herat and Merv are not, as the question implies, in immediate proximity to our Indian frontier. Herat is about 750 miles and Merv about 950 miles distant from Peshwur; and, secondly, I must remind him that Herat has been for many years an integral part of the dominions of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that the action which the Ameer has recently taken in reference to Herat has been to send troops upon whose fidelity he could more confidently rely to replace the garrison previously occupying that post. The Indian Government are fully aware of the strategical importance of Herat and Merv, and that one of their duties is to insure, to the best of their power, the security of their frontier. I think, therefore, the hon. gentleman may rest assured that in the performance of that duty the Indian Government will give every consideration to any circumstances which may occur in the vicinity of Herat and Merv. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)"

THE MASSACRE at Marwine was the subject of a question in the House of Commons:

"Mr. Wait asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the Government to demand the punishment of the perpetrators of the treacherous massacre of Mr. Margary and his five servants at Manwine while engaged on Her Majesty's Consular service, and what directions, if any, had been given on the subject.

Mr. Disraeli.—We sent instructions to Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin—and Her Majesty's most able Minister at Pekin, for it would be impossible to speak too highly of his qualifications—to call upon the Chinese Government to make a strict investigation into all the circumstances connected with this deplorable affair, and until we receive his report it will of course be out of our power to decide upon the steps we will take. The death of Mr. Margary is a public calamity. He was the son of an officer in Her Majesty's service, and he was a young man of great promise and ability, who had displayed all these qualities which were suitable to the eminent career which I have no doubt awaited him had his life been spared. This unhappy event occurred in a district scarcely within the boundary of the Chinese Empire, a district in which it is doubtful whether the power of the Imperial Government was clearly established, and which is inhabited by mixed population of Shangs and Chinese. The moment the Government receive from Mr. Wade the result of his appeal to the Imperial Government I shall have, I hope, to make a further communication to the House."

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Disraeli made no allusion whatever to the Burman Government.

MR. C. LEWIS has given notice in the House of Commons that he would bring under consideration the general subject of the power vested in Her Majesty's Judges without any appeal, without any reference to a jury, to inflict fine and imprisonment for so-called contempt of Court.

AS THE telegram has already announced the National Assembly of France has elected the Duc d' Audiffret-Pasquir as its President. The number of those who took part in the election was 590. The Duke obtained 415 votes, M. Martel 30, and M. Laboulave eight. The rest—that is to say, 145 votes—were blank bulletins. In assuming charge the new President thus eulogized the Parliamentary system of Government:

"It is to this government of the country by itself—to this Parliamentary system so often calumniated—that France was indebted in the past for prosperous and glorious days following grievous disasters; it is thanks to it that four years ago it surmounted the hardest trials a nation can undergo; it is to it that by your recent decision you have confided the future. You have not forgotten what the surrender of public liberties may cost a country, and it will be the honour of this Assembly to have restored and respected them; and as you wish, gentlemen, by your moderation to render them every day dearer to your country, let us prove to it that the surest guarantee of order and security which it so much needs is liberty.

Such are my most cherished recollections and convictions, and I beg you not to doubt my entire devotion to insure their defence."

The speech was warmly applauded by the Left and Left Centre, but was received with silence by the other Sections.

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

THE *Bulletin Francais* states that the directors of the Channel Bridge Company have just ordered the construction of an arch 1,000 metres in length, for the purpose of proving the feasibility of the scheme of M. Boulet, engineer at Bourges, of throwing a bridge across the Straits of Dover. A model of this bridge, consisting of a road for vehicles and for foot passengers, will probably be erected in the Bois de Boulogne or Champ de Mars at a height of 15 metres above the ground. The directors maintain that, whereas the tunnel would take eight years and cost at least 25,000,000f, the bridge could be erected in a few months at an expense of only 600,000f.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS are the order of the day. It is stated that an exhibition of Algerian products of all kinds will be opened at Algiers on the 15th of next November. A special feature of the exhibition will be a show of articles manufactured abroad from Algerian raw produce, and of foreign machines and implements employed in agricultural, horticultural, and mining pursuits. Another section of the exhibition will be devoted to the industries of Northern Africa.

IT IS STATED that the Government has appointed a special officer to enquire into the claims of Rughbir Singh of Landhoura, the Tichborne of the North-Western Provinces, whose persecution lately formed the subject of a High Court judgment.

THE ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY waited in deputation upon Sir Arthur Gordon, new Governor of Fiji. While recognizing the justice and expediency of the annexation of Fiji, the deputation remarked that that measure did not necessarily insure the abolition of kidnapping in the Pacific. They rejoiced, however, that the policy of conferring upon his Excellency extensive consular powers over the islands from which labourers were drawn was eminently calculated to stamp out the iniquitous traffic. Stress was laid upon the advantage of insisting that contracts with labourers should only be for very limited periods, and that provision should be made at the outset for the introduction of labourers on estates. The hope was also expressed that faith would be kept with those labourers who had not been paid their wages or returned to their own islands at the expiration of their periods of service; and some reference was made to the land question, and the importance of employing as far as possible native agencies and machinery in the local Governments. Sir Arthur replied:

"He trusted that in the exercise of his powers as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in Western Polynesia, he might be enabled materially to check, if not wholly to suppress, those acts of piratical violence which had excited such just and general reprobation throughout the civilized world. He perceived with satisfaction that, while stigmatizing as they deserved the atrocities of this nefarious traffic, they were not insensible to the advantages of well-regulated system of immigration into the new colony, without which it would, he feared, be impossible to anticipate a speedy or extensive development of its natural resources, and which might, he believed, under proper safeguards, prove to be an equal benefit to the employer and employed. The important questions to which the deputation had called his attention would all undoubtedly receive his most careful consideration."

Sir C. Wingfield expressed a hope that the Pacific Islanders Bill would now be extended to Fiji. Sir Arthur Gordon said the suggestion would receive from him the most careful attention, coming as it did, from one of the most distinguished of Indian Provincial administrators. Sir T. F. Buxton hoped that an early opportunity would be taken by the Government of Fiji to simplify the land laws of the colony. Sir A. Gordon said this question had already engaged the attention of the Government, and had with him been a matter of interest since his connexion with tropical colonies commenced.

MR. GLADSTONE, having been invited to attend a meeting at Greenwich, to favour the abolition of the Income-tax, sent a letter, in which he said that although his own opinion on the subject, as stated early last year, was unchanged, a majority of the country had decided differently, and he did not think his attendance at the meeting would be useful.

A NEW musical instrument, the pyrophone, has been invented by M. Kastner. It is an adaptation of the well-khown fact, that a flame of hydrogen gas in a glass tube produces a musical note. M. Kastner has succeeded in devising an apparatus by which he can produce all the notes of the scale, the means adopted being the sudden alternation of the character of the flame from luminous to non-luminous and sonorous by mechanical means.

THE Council of the Cremation Society have, the *British Medical Journal* learns, made a tangible progress towards accomplishing their object. A piece of ground has been secured for the erection of a building in which the religious rites can be performed prior to the incinerating process. The estimated cost of the proposed building is £3,500, towards which £1,000 has been promised.

"PRINCE BISMARCK in a note to Belgium complains of the offensive tone of the Clerical press." Is this a pretext for the annexation of Belgium?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

WE TAKE the following from a Liverpool paper:

"As the Lord Chief Baron was recently walking home, at about eleven o'clock P. M., along the Bayswater Road, he was attacked by four men, one of whom struck him a violent blow on the head while another tripped him up. Nothing daunted, His Lordship, who is 79 years old, sprang to his feet, and being armed with a thick stick, he employed this weapon, *more Hibernico*, with such good effect, that his assailants were put to flight. Every one will be glad to hear the gallant old Irishman escaped with only a broken rib, of which he made but little account, taking his seat on the bench next day as if nothing in particular had happened to him."

So much for the safety of life in the metropolis of England.

MR. SANDFORD, Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, has published a pamphlet containing his judgments and rulings on points of Buddhist law prevalent in that province. To give an illustration of the manner in which a deceased husband's estate has to be partitioned by his various families we quote a portion of Mr. Sandford's ruling in a case of dispute between the first and second wife of a man after his death:

"'The husband inherits from the wife, and the wife from the husband; and, in the next page (paragraph 40) I find it laid down that even a concubine is entitled to three shares to the head wife's four shares. In the Code of Burmese Law published by authority in 1860, it is stated that, where there are no children, the widows divide the estate equally, each widow taking out her separate property."

With regard to partition:

"If the father had property at the time of his marriage, and the second wife none, and if none has been acquired during their marriage, let the property be divided into four shares: let the son of the first marriage have three, and the son of the second one share.'"

With regard to divorce:

"'If under the same circumstances (i. e., where both parties have been married before), the husband wishes to separate and the wife does not, or the wife wishes to separate and the husband does not, let each take back the property they brought at marriage; *but of property acquired since*, which is the common property of both, the person wishing to separate shall have no share, the party not wishing to separate shall have the whole, and the person who does shall pay the debts."

Again:

"'Let the wife, the party not wishing to separate, take the whole of the property acquired after they became man and wife, and let the husband pay the debts mutually contracted during the same time.'"

Those who wish to have an insight into social life in British Burma should read this pamphlet.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH makes comments on the Baroda trial, in which occurs the following on native testimony:

"This is not so much a vice as an organic incapacity in the Hindoo: his moral nature as regards the virtue of truth is in the colloid or jelly state; and a lively imagination, a boundless credulity, a constitutional timidity, and the want of practice in the art of fixing facts as fact holding on to them, unite to make him the most helpless of beings under skilful cross-examination. It may be noticed that several of these witnesses affirm, and then deny, and afterwards re-affirm with

a soft complaisance of language and elasticity of conscience which really often come from mingled terror and politeness; and in this as in all Indian trials the truth has to be reached by that rule of probabilities which in algebraical treatises instructs how to compute the chances about A. from the variegated lies and truths dropped by B. C. and D. That the Gaekwar is having a perfectly fair trial may be gathered from the observation that the fullest liberty appears to be accorded to his counsel, exceptional as the Court is; and also because no sort of protest upon this score has been reported. There is, indeed, a question as to the amount of cash allotted for the defence out of the temporarily sequestrated property of the Maharajah. Upon that point we shall only say that it would be at once just and also wise in the Government to take care that all necessary funds are supplied for the defence; and we trust that no fair ground of complaint will be left in the matter. But when we hear the half-million of money and jewels found in the *Nuzzur Baug* spoken of by the Gaekwar's supporters as his private pocket-money, and therefore due to him for use in the trial, it would be childish not to see that the Government cannot accept such a view. That certain of the Gaekwar's friends would employ that vast fund in colossal bribery if they could is not so much an imputation upon them, as merely a recognition of the normal Hindoo practice; and, for the sake of justice and of the Baroda *gadi* itself, it seems to us that some limit must be put upon the opportunity of buying or silencing witnesses."

THE *Times* has an article summing up the evidence in the Gaekwar's case, which thus opens:

"Our telegraphic intelligence to-day announces the close of one of the most remarkable trials India ever knew. Without waiting for the verdict, or venturing to give an opinion, from a mere telegraphic summary, as to the weight and nature of the evidence, it may be interesting to our readers to have a brief statement of the leading points alleged or disputed."

The writer thus concludes:

"What seems most apparent in the proceedings is the utterly hopeless character of much that was feared both as confirmatory and as rebutting (?) evidence. The defence rested chiefly on the untrustworthiness of the witnesses, and the fact that the Gaekwar had in his petition for Colonel Phayre's recall a ready way out of all difficulty without making himself a criminal. The Commission is presided over by Sir R. Couch, and is composed of six members, three of whom (including Sir Dinkur Rao, Scindia's early director and best friend, and beyond all question one of the ablest administrators India ever produced) are natives of rank and distinction."

THE *London Examiner* makes the following remarks on the Gaekwar's trial:

"The trial of the Guicowar has been proceeding during the week, but as yet very little evidence of public interest has been allowed to transpire. The principal witness yet produced and examined by the prosecution has been Colonel Phayre's ayah, who avers that she had several interviews with the accused prince in the palace at Baroda, a statement that appears to be borne out by documentary evidence, but neither this witness nor any others that have yet appeared have explicitly sworn that the Guicowar made any overtures with respect to the poisoning: indeed "they all distinctly deny (we are told) that Colonel Phayre's name was mentioned in connection with any project of poisoning." It is not at all clear that the Government can produce any better evidence than this, and if it cannot, even the rival princes and the officials who sit on the Baroda Commission, can hardly resolve on a conviction. We can conceive nothing more disastrous to the *prestige* of the British Government in India than failure in such a course as has been adopted by Lord Northbrook, The Guicowar has been deposed—at a considerable risk, as was proved by the military preparations made—and by the exercise of the Queen's supreme power. Only the strongest *prima facie* case could justify the action that the Government of India have taken, and if there be any better evidence to produce—as surely there must be—than that of the ayah, it is difficult to understand why it has not been already produced. The result of a check in the prosecution would be most disastrous to India, and would perhaps precipitate the troubles that seem to have been brewing for a long time in the Mahratta country."

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Guardian* a certain judge in India—we presume in the Bombay Presidency—pronounced sentence of death upon a Hindu murderer, but is said to have been so affected by the prisoner's guilt, that he retired into his private room, shut the door, relieved his feelings by weeping, and then, taking his seat again on the bench, ordered the man to be hanged! It is added that the Judge visited the prisoner in jail, and somehow got him baptized. After sentence had been executed upon the man, the Judge was called upon for an explanation of his conduct towards the prisoner, which was given, but as it did not prove satisfactory, he was transferred, with a warning, to another district, and his salary reduced to Rs. 800 a month. *The Lucknow Witness*, asks—"what was the heinous offence which called for such a severe punishment and reprimand"? and adds—"why, this judge was a Christian, and acted as a Christian must.' The Government knows its duty better than the *Witness* seems to think. Why does he not leave the bench to join the mission field satisfy his conscience?

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL.

WE MAY mention for the satisfaction of our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* that the happy couple, who were lately united in wedlock by Babu Chundermohun Chatterjea, are not Brahmos. We believe they did not go to a Brahmo registrar for the registration of the marriage lest an impression should go abroad that they were of the Brahmic faith.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a translation of the Taza ba Taza Ode of Hafiz, done by a European friend of his, who he says is "an oriental scholar." He will be surprised when he is told that it is a *verbatim* copy of Lang's version with just half a dozen words changed.

THE CORRECTED estimates of the Bengal Budget for 1875-76 shew a closing balance of Rs. 3,77,442. We make the following extract from it:

"Deducting this closing balance from the debit closing balance under local funds proper, the figures of local funds at the close of the year 1875-76 will show an estimated deficit of Rs. 24,61,911. The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to reduce the grants already made for provincial services in the several departments, unless it should prove absolutely necessary to do so. The exact amount of the contribution from imperial funds towards the cost of famine relief works has not yet been ascertained, and any additional grant which may be made upon this account will be available in reduction of the deficit shown in the Local Funds' estimates. The Resolution of the 12th March 1875 will therefore, for the present, remain unaltered; but it must be understood that the grants therein made may be subject to modification if the financial exigencies of the year should so require. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to impress upon all officers the necessity for strict economy in all departments of provincial expenditure."

This Resolution reflects no credit upon the Financial Department of the Bengal Government.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA thus concludes its review of Babu Rajendralala Mitra's book on the *Antiquities of Orissa*:

"And now we must conclude our notice of Baboo Rajendralal Mitra's truly remarkable work. Some of our readers must necessarily dissent from his views, and for our own part we should hesitate to agree with everything that has been advanced by him, but we cannot withhold the great praise of vast learning, extreme conscientiousness, and a gentleness and good-sense which have constantly restrained him, even when handling topics of a very delicate kind, from uttering anything at all calculated to wound the feelings of the most sensitive reader."

LORD NORTHBROOK has paid a graceful compliment to the memory of the Indians who fell at Lucknow fighting on the side of the British during the Mutiny. When in Oudh, a year and a half ago, he observed that no monument bore testimony to their gallant behaviour and at his own expense he gave orders for a memorial obelisk. This will be put up in the autumn. Mr. Llelwellin, a Calcutta sculptor, is now engaged upon it. The Viceroy has also ordered a fountain to be put up in the main street of Delhi to commemorate his visit.

WE TAKE from the *London Economist* the following abstract of the accounts of the Suez Canal Company: In round numbers, the works appear to have cost £19,000,000. From that sum, however, £6,000,000 has to be deducted, which was derived from other sources than the pockets of the shareholders; it came chiefly in the way of indemnity for rash concessions by the Khedive that were subsequently retracted. The receipts for 1873—those for 1874 have not been issued—were £9,91,000. The expenditure amounted to £225,000. The cost of working is said to be no more than 23 per cent. From the net balance of £766,000 of profit must be deducted a sum of £469,000, appropriated to various preferential claims. In 873 the Company declared a dividend of 3¾ per cent.

A SPINNING and weaving mill, it is stated, will be set up by the Maharaja of Puttialla in his territory.

IT IS SAID that the Maharaja of Jeypore travelled by dak from Agra to Jeypore on his return from Baroda, although the Rajpootana State Railway is open to his capital. The explanation afforded is to the effect that His Highness was treated very uncourteously by an officer of the police on an occasion of his visiting the railway station at Jeypore. The subject has attracted attention, especially as the railway is a State line. Raja or ryot the Indian's fate is the same at the hands of insolent Railway and Police officers.

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE Mission sent to Meshed for the purpose of bringing back Sirdar Ayoob Khan has returned, unsuccessful, to Herat. Behram Khan reports that the Sirdar has sent a message to his father, to the effect that Sirdar Yakoob Khan's conduct in going to Cabul can only be accounted for on the supposition that his brain was turned, that Ayoob Khan's brain is sound as yet, but should his senses ever fail him he will then probably join his brother, out for the present he prefers remaining at Meshed, or possibly, if this arrangement proves unsatisfactory, going to Turkey.

DISTRESSING accounts come from the famine-stricken region in Asia Minor. According to telegrams from Constantinople, dated March 8th, a fearful amount of suffering is now undergone, in one district alone 20,000 persons having died since the commencement of the destitution, out of a total of 52,000.

THE BEHAR HERALD gives the following particulars regarding the mysterious murder committed in Behea in Shahabad:

"We have received further particulars about it, from which it appears that it was a case of Indigo riot, which resulted in the death of one man. As usual there are two versions of the story the one is that the deceased, who was a ryot, was treading out corn, when a Jamadar of the Kattouh Indigo Factory in Behea came with some men, and charged him with not having prepared his land for the cultivation of Indigo. A dispute arose, which ended in the factory people taking away with them some of the cattle belonging to the deceased. The latter followed, and the parties came to blows on the way, when the Jamadar is said to have wounded the man in such a manner that he died shortly after. The Factory people, however, say that the man died from the effects of poison which he had taken with a view to involve them in the consequences of his death. Thus it is the same story over again—the weaker party committing suicide for spite, as if to sacrifice one's life was the easiest thing one could do. But if it be true, it were high time that steps should be taken to enquire into the state of things which could drive men to such desperate and unnatural acts. The case is we understand, under judicial enquiry, and we will watch the result."

WE BEG to draw the attention of Government to this gross case of neglect on the part of the East India Railway authorities:

"A considerable number of Hindoos came up to Benares and Allahabad to bathe in the Ganges during the late solar eclipse. As usual the E. I. Railway Company did not provide sufficient carriage-accommodation for the thousands of men and women who, they must have known, would travel by rail on this occasion. The result was that cattletrucks and goods-waggons, not to speak of 3rd Class carriages, were crammed with human beings, who were seen day after day in all manner of attitudes, making the best of their way to those holy places in view of salvation.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR notices with approval the efforts of Munshi Peary Lal for curtailment of marriage expenses. We take the following letter on the subject from our Behar contemporary:

To

Commissioner of Patna

Calcutta, the 16th March 1875

General Department,
Miscellaneous

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 56J dated 22nd February 1875, submitting a report by Munshi Peary Lal of the more recent results of his labour in attempting to introduce a reform among the native community on the matter of marriage expenses, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant Governor notices with satisfaction the practical results that have followed on Munshi Peary Lal's movement, and is very glad to see that so much has actually been done.

I have &c.,

(Sd.) H. J. S. Cotton,
Acting Junior Secretary to the
Government of Bengal.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Tajpore dated the 13th instant:

"Since a few days cholera has made its appearance in the vicinity of Tajpore, though I am glad to say there has not been great mortality. There have been some fatal cases. Thanks to our Police Sub-Inspector Bhowani Prosad for taking prompt measures in distributing cholera pills &c. The disease it is said broke out at first among the people who flocked to mother Ganga for bathing on the occasion of the late *Maha Baruni*. The Magistrate is in right earnest in the matter. The weather is very hot, the thermometers at 90°"

Cholera is prevailing fearfully in several towns in the North Western Provinces.

THE CABUL NEWS writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says that the King of Bokhara is making arrangements to march for Tajkund. Some say the King is going to have an interview with the Russian Governor General; others have it that the King has been recommended by his medical advisers not to remain at Bokhara, but to go to different places for change of air.

WE ARE glad to see the *Englishman* draw public attention to the arbitrary proceedings of the Port Commissioners. Our contemporary says:

"Among other works, the Commissioners, as is well known, are at present engaged in prolonging the Strand Road along the Calcutta bank of the river. For this purpose it is necessary for them to acquire possession, under the Land-acquisition Act, of the private lands affected—a porcess which, due regard being had to the various sources of income in connection with these lands, would, if fairly carried out, be a somewhat expensive one. How fairly the process is being carried out, our readers may judge from a case which has just been brought to our notice. In this cause, certain land, partly below and partly above high-water mark, was to be taken up. The Judge decided, in spite of the most ample proof, that the land below high-water mark was the property of Government, and the price of the remainder was assessed at nineteen hundred rupees. On appeal; however, the High Court reversed the decision of the Judge, found that the whole of the land was undoubtedly the property of the appellant, and directed that the assessment should be made accordingly. On receiving these directions, the Judge actually proceeded to assess the whole of the land at the same sum as he had already assessed the part, on the ground that the part below high-water mark was of no use. As a matter of fact, the owner derived an income of a thousand rupees per annum from the land, which he is compelled to part with for nineteen hundred rupees. It would seem, however, that either this rate of payment is too high for the Port Commissioners, or they fear that the assessments would not always be so favourable, for they are now resorting to what we can only describe as a most dishonest expedient for evading the payment of compensation altogether.

"Whenever they take up the lands under the Land-acquisition Act, they are bound to compensate the owners for all right existing at the time. Now, if they take up the lands before declaring their jetties open, and interdicting the use of the private jetties, valuable landing and shipping rights exist in connection with them, and these rights must be considered by the assessors. If, on the other hand, they declare their jetties open first, then the private landing and shipping rights have ceased to exist before the time of assessing the land. So they adopt the latter course, and thus circumvent one Act by another—a just and careful Act by a careless and unjust one.

We have no wish to see the action of the Port Trust Commissioners unduly hampered. They have done a great deal, and, we hope, will do much more, for Calcutta, and deserve the thanks of the public. But we cannot see private rights overridden without protest, and no amount of benefit to the port will excuse a regime which either allows the laws for their protection to be evaded, or stoops to legislate against the principles on which their security depends."

Nobody opened his lips when we first raised the cry, but on the principle of better late than never we

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hail this advance of our contemporary to vindicate private rights from the arbitrary action of the Port Commissioners.

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL.

IT IS stated that the Secretary of State contemplates to abolish the Presidency Governorships. This means we believe the abolition of the Councils. If Bengal can be governed by a Lieutenant-Governor without the aid of a Council, we do not see why Madras and Bombay may not be governed on the same principle. We hope that with the Councils the separate military commands in the two presidencies will also go.

IT IS stated that Mr. Raghunath Rao, Deputy Collector, Madras, has been invited by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, to enter the public service of Indore. He was a school-fellow of Sir Madhava Rao. Madras will suffer by the transfer of his services, for he is virtually the leader of the educated natives of that presidency.

THE Agent of the Janies Sect, Delhi, has addressed us the following letter :

SIR.—The Janies Sect of Delhie, Rewaree, and Hansie &c. are lamenting that their religious processions, which they were allowed to celebrate from time immemorial have been put a stop to in the Bazars of those cities.

Neither the Government of Punjab nor the district authorities have been able to satisfy the Janies Sect as to the grounds upon which the permission for the celebration of the Ruthjatra formerly accorded, is now withheld, and are unable to understand why the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation, whereby the British Government has pledged itself not only to tolerate but to protect subjects in the reasonable exercise of religious observances have thus been ruthlessly violated.

Yours faithfully
RICKO LALL.
Agent of the Janies Sect.

Lucknow the 10th April 1875.

We would advise the Agent to appeal to the Governor General in Council.

WE ARE requested to publish the following :

"A deputation consisting of several members of the Sudder Anjuman waited on A. J. Elliot Esquire Honorary President of the Society to bid him farewell and present him with an address as an acknowledgement of the valuable services rendered by him. The deputation met the said president at his house on the 10th April at 10 A. M. Mr. A. J. Elliot received the deputation and shook hands with every member. Moonshi Peary Laul Sudder Anjuman Hind made a short speech in which he gracefully alluded to the important services rendered by Mr. Elliot as President of the Anjuman of the District and expressed deep gratitude on behalf of the society for really disinterested zeal and energy displayed by Mr. Elliot in the noble cause of this reformatory movement.

The address was then read by Moulavi Noorul Hasein Sub-Judge and handed over to the president who accepted it thankfully and gave a fitting reply in appropriate term. After which Mr. Elliot, quite in an oriental fashion, presented pan and sweetment to the members of the deputation. After some friendly conversation in which he dwelt on the kindness and friendly behavior he met at the hands of native gentlemen of India throughout his long official career extending over a period of 27 years, he again shook hands with native gentlemen present and bade them good bye.

The scene was really very touching and every one present was much affected."

WE ARE requested to announce that on Thursday next the 22nd instant Father Lafont will deliver his usual lecture at St. Xavier's College "on Constant Batteries and their effects."

WE HAVE received the *Evening News* started in this city. It consists of gleanings from the morning papers. It will be a welcome supply for the poorer classes of newspaper readers.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself J. N. B. complains bitterly of the present management of the Beadon Square. The garden is not well kept, the lights are put out at 8-30 P. M., and the visitors are consequently shut out at that hour. In this season the writer says one feels relief by "eating" the fresh air in the Park, and he proposes that the lights may be kept up till at least 10 P. M., for three or four months of the hot weather. We hope the Vice-Chairman of the Justices, in whose charge the square is, will remedy the complaints noticed above

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 12th April, 1875.—Political uneasiness is caused by the attitude of Germany towards Belgium. The reference to comments of the clerical press on the arbitrary dealings of Government with the ultramantane party is now subsiding. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli stated that this incident concluded (?) but declared that if the independence and neutrality of Belgium were threatened he would know his duty and would not fear to meet it. The parliament reports from South Wales hold out prospects of a termination of the lock out. Baron Rothschild has issued a Russian loan of fifteen millions. Lord George Hamilton has promised to make early communication to the papers respecting the result of the Baroda Commission.

10th.—In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton opposed, and the House finally negatived the motion of Mr. Gregory that the case of the Shareholders of the late Bank of Bombay merits the favourable consideration of the Government. The Hon'ble Robert Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed the reported exchange of notes between Germany and Belgium, which fact had been confidentially communicated to the English Government though neither party appealed to England. Considerable uneasiness is felt on the Continent in consequence of the warlike nature of the article appearing in the Berlin ministerial journal. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, in their recent interview at Venice, agree to respect the Pope's prerogatives provided the internal interests of their respective Governments were unaffected.

12th.—In the House of Lords last night, the Indian Legislation Bill passed the second reading, the provisions are that Courts in India have no power to declare the acts of the Legislative Council invalid. It also reserves the right of reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, should the Supreme Court Presidencies discountenance the decisions of the Legislative Council. The House of Commons resolved to call the Printers of the *Times* and *Daily News* before the bar of the house on Friday next, to answer charge of breach of privilege committed by publishing the proceedings of the Foregin Loan Committee.

16th In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli in replying to Mr. Hankey said that he apprehended that the Prince of Wales would not visit India as the Queen's representative.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received a telegram to the effect that some of the ryots in the mofusil of Baroda are in arms, and refuse to pay their taxes. A small force has been sent to punish them.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Lahore dated the 14th instant :

"A queer instance of the freak of Cupid has come to light here. An officer of the S. P. and D. Ry while travelling by rail happened to fall into a chat with a lady, who was passenger in the same train—at the devil's instigation however the so-called gentleman took advantage of the lady's courtesy and proposed her to come over to his compartment and be comfortable in his arms. This of course quite astounded the lady, but chaste as she was, she spurned at the man's audacity alighted from the carriage by the first opportunity. The matter in no time came under the cognizance of the company's Agent through her husband, who we believe is a military gentleman, and we are glad to learn that the, miscreant has been summarily dismissed from the service."

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT to our notice that whilst a marriage procession was passing through Colootollah Street in the evening of Thursday last, some of the Mahomedan students of the Military Class of the Medical College, when the procession passed the College house, pelted stones at the crowd, which seriously hurt one of the men. As the occasion was an auspicious one, the wedding party did not like to associate it with a Police case, and so they took no notice of the outrage. But we hope Dr. Chevers will take due notice of the conduct of the boys. We are told that the students of the military class every now and then indulge themselves in freaks of this kind.

A NEW POEM called Manini has been placed in our hands. It is an opera in Bengali, and as the first attempt of its kind in our language it deserves encouragement.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals. 1. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1873-74, by A. C. Lyall Esq., Offg. Chief Commissioner. 2. The compounder's Guide for the use of Compounders, native Doctors, Private Practitioners and heads of families. Compiled by P. C. Chowdry, Benares. 3. Manini an Opera. By Harimohun Roy. 4. The Author—A Farce. 5. Gyanankur, Vol. 3 No. 6 for Baisack 1282 B. S.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON OVER-LEGISLATION.

WE ARE glad to observe that Sir Richard Temple recognizes the necessity of giving the land rest. At the last sitting of the Bengal Council the Lieutenant Governor made a statement reviewing the operations of the Council since the commencement of the session in December and remarked : "I need not say that while we are endeavouring to do what is necessary and no more, we should also carefully avoid anything like over-legislation. It is sufficient for us to take up measures as they appear to be called for either by the state of public opinion or for the actual needs and circumstances of the country. We must bear in mind that this is a very old established province with a very settled administration ; and that extensive and speedy changes are not likely to be required. We may also bear in mind that, within two years a great number of extensive improvements have been introduced. Still, we cannot afford to stand quiet without moving. We know that stagnation generally ends in retrogression, and we must, therefore, valiantly watch for the means of carrying out such progress and such reforms as may legitimately be called for. In these few words Sir Richard sketches his policy for the future. He will not unnecessarily interfere, but will not hesitate to move whenever he will see good and valid reasons for action."

One of the greatest curses of Indian administration has been over-legislation. This has been the case particularly since the creation of the new Councils. In the early days of British rule the Governor General in Council used to pass laws without the adjunct of a distinct legislative department. In theory this system was open to grave objection. Whatever the Executive Government decreed was promulgated as law. No independent mind was brought to bear upon the deliberation of legislative measures. But the care and consideration, which generally distinguished the legislative enactments of those days, shewed that practically the union of the legislative and administrative functions in the same authority did not produce much mischief. On the contrary some of the best laws, which the country has had, were passed by the Governor General in Council under the old system. They are remarkable for fullness, clearness and soundness. It is true that the lawyers of the present day find fault with the language employed in those enactments, but it matters very little whether the words used are technically correct or not. They are more easily understood than the present laws, and this is a great merit. The old Regulations introduced the reign of law in this country. It is worthy of remark that although in those days there did not exist the same facilities for inter-communication as now, the knowledge which our rulers possessed of the people were far more thorough and accurate. Every Regulation then passed contained abundant evidence of an acquaintance on the part of the law-makers with the wants, wishes, sentiments and feelings of the varied population of this country. And whatever law was passed, it was passed to meet an absolute want, to accelerate a necessary improvement, to fill an unmistakeable void. In 1833 the power of legislation was accorded to the Presidency Governments of Madras and Bombay. A distinct Law Member was also provided for the Governor General's Council. The first Law Member was the renowned Thomas Babington Macaulay. This system continued till 1853. That year marked a new epoch in the history of British rule in this country. A new charter was given to the East India Company. The power of legislation was taken away from the executive authority and the local councils of Madras and Bombay were abolished. A new Legislative Council was established for all India. Although it was an official body, still its constitution was such as to inspire public confidence. The Governor General of India was appointed President of the Council, but as a rule he did not attend, and his powers were delegated to the Vice-President, who was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the time being. The first Vice-President was Sir Lawrence Peel. The Government of India was represented by the Law Member and other Members of the Executive Council. The several local goverments had their representatives in it. There were Members for Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. The independent element was represented by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Chief Justice, as we have already stated, was Vice-President of the Council. The two Puisne Judges of the Court had seats in it. The Judges were a powerful element in the Council. Holding their appointments direct from the Crown and free from all connection with the Executive Government they were thoroughly independent, and their professional knowledge and experience enabled them to render efficient advice in the making of laws. In those days the Law Member of the Governor General's did not occupy that anomalous position which he now does. He had worthy compeers in the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose legal qualifications enabled them to meet him on his own ground. On the other hand their judicial experience gave them an advantage over the Law Member, who at best was theoretical, and could not speak with the weight and authority of practical knowledge. The Legislative Council worked well; it was felt as a new power in the realm; the publicity which was given to its proceedings tended to secure for it public confidence. But the constitution of the Council was not suited to the despotic character of the British Government in India. It would not register the decrees of Government; the Judges were too independent to say ditto to the wishes of Government, and they

possessed sufficient ability to enforce their views. It was true that the Government had a majority in Council, for in addition to the members of the Executive Council there were the representatives of the local governments, who were directly appointed by the Supreme Government. But the independence of the Judges of the Supreme Court was a thorn on the side of the Government. Even if the Judges could not command a majority, their opinions generally commanded the assent of the public at large, and the Governor General saw that his authority stood in danger of being brought into contempt if this independent element were not eliminated from the Council. Accordingly this Council was abolished in 1860 and in its stead the present Councils were created. Having seen the working of the late Council and the present Councils we do not hesitate to say that the charge of over-legislation could not be brought forward against the former. The Bills laid before it were generally matured with great deliberation and care. The era of over-legislation has commenced with the present Councils. The Law Member of the Governor General's Council under the new system is the monarch of all he surveys, and if he once sets his heart upon a new measure, though it might not be at all necessary, there is no one to oppose him. The non-official members are a standing minority in the Council, and can never hope to enforce their views. They do not also possess the necessary professional qualifications to meet the Law Member face to face. The result has been that the Law Member, since the time of Sir Henry Maine, has gone on piling law upon law, until the people have become tired of legislation. The local Councils have also been busy in manufacturing laws; they are naturally anxious to shew work, and as work is not always ready to hand, they invent it. The new system has thus been followed by a fever of legislation, from which the poor patients, the people, are suffering severely.

It affords us great satisfaction to observe that Sir Richard Temple has a wholesome horror of the evils of over-legislation. Time was when he defended the Government of India from the charge of over-legislation, but he now realizes the responsibility of his position. Bengal as he justly remarks is an old province; it has a settled administration; it does not require many changes; and after the heroic doses which Sir George Campbell administered it eminently wants rest. And rest does not mean stagnation. The number of Bills introduced in the Bengal Council shews that Sir Richard is sufficiently alive to the needs of administration, and that he is willing to lend the help of the legislative machinery, when it may be justly and legitimately required. But over-legislation like over-feeding is always followed by bad consequences.

THE NEWAB NAZIM'S AFFAIRS.

IN November 1873 an Act was passed by the Governor General in Council entitled an Act to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Newab Nazim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process. The object of this Act was practically to declare the Newab Nazim insolvent, and to provide a special agency for the settlement of his debts. Soon after the enactment of this law, a Commission was appointed, which has been regularly holding its sittings, but we have not heard whether the Commissioners have yet made a report of their proceedings. We have been asked whether under the law as it is framed the functions of the Commission are judicial or not. Now as we understand the law, the Commission has taken the position of a special Court for the investigation of the claims against the Newab Nazim and settlement thereof. Of course very large discretion is left to the Commissioners, but we believe that the legislature did not contemplate that substantial justice should not be done to the claimants. The preamble to the Act thus sets forth its object:

"Whereas divers large pecuniary claims have been made against Sayyid Mansur 'Ali, the present Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, commonly called the Nawab Nazim, which he has not the means of satisfying, and for the purpose of recovering such claims divers suits have been brought against him, and divers attachments have been issued against his property in India:

And whereas, with respect to certain jewels and immoveable property, it is disputed whether they belong absolutely to the said Nawab Nazim or are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawab Nazim for the time being, and litigation has consequently arisen between the creditors of the present Nawab Nazim and the Government of India:

And whereas the Government of India is desirous of freeing the said Nawab Nazim and his property, respectively, from such suits and attachments, and of discharging such portions of the said claims as are proper to be paid, and of settling the said dispute as to the said jewels and immoveable property:

And whereas in the meantime and for the future, it is expedient to exempt the said Nawab Nazim, except as hereinafter mentioned, from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of contracting further pecuniary obligations."

It is then provided that every claimant shall present to the Commissioners full particulars of his claims, together with the documents on which he may rely. The Act then runs as follows:

"For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Every investigation conducted by the Commissioners, with reference to any claim preferred before them under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Commissioners with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Every witness required by the Commissioners, except at the instance of a claimant, to attend and give evidence under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to a reasonable sum (to be allowed by the Commissioners) for his expenses in travelling to and from, and remaining at, the place at which he is required to attend.

The Commissioners shall, by agreement with the claimant or, in default of such agreement, after due and full enquiry, determine the amount which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, they may consider each claimant ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in coming to such determination, they shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding."

It will be seen from the above that the functions of the Commission are to all extents and purposes judicial. It is true that its jurisdiction is summary, that no appeal lies from its decisions, and that it is not bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceedings. Still we cannot believe that the legislature in protecting the interests of the Newab Nazim intended that the Commission should confiscate private rights. The object of the legislature was more to bring about a compromise with the claimants rather than to override their just rights. But if what we hear be true, the Commissioners are not conducting their proceedings in quite a judicial spirit. Some nice questions we believe have arisen with regard to jewels. According to custom and family usage prevailing among Hindus and Mahomedans, the jewels that are given to a member of a family belong to him or her as the case may be. Now the law gives power to the Commissioners to ascertain "what jewels and immoveable property are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Newab Nazim for the time being, and shall certify the particulars of such jewels and property; and their finding thereon shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever." With regard to the jewels the enquiry has been most summary. The members of the Newab Nazim's family claim certain jewels as their personal property, but if we are informed aright no judicial enquiry has been instituted to test their allegations. Considerable dissatisfaction seems to prevail on this score. The following correspondence shows how the Commissioners are dealing with property, which has been alienated by the Newab Nazim:

FROM

EDWARD THOMPSON,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General Moorshedabad,
TO THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE,
Moorshedabad.
Dated Berhampore the 8th April 1875.

SIR,—A rumour of the impending sale of Pargannah, Gopinathpoor in satisfaction of a claim by judgment creditor Rai Bahadoor Dhona Pat Singh against Amir Saheb, son of the Nawab Nazim, having reached me, I communicated the same to the President's of the Commission appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act and have received from him a letter dated 3rd Instant, copy of which I now forward to Court at his desire, and I beg the attention of the Court to the purport of the same, which I hope you will make public at or before the time of sale should a sale take place.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(*Sd*). EDWARD THOMPSON,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General

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COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
Dated FORT WILLIAM, *the 3rd April* 1875.

I have been informed that Rai Dhonaput Singh Bahadoor, who holds a decree against one of the sons of the Nawab Nazim, Amir Saheb, has applied to one of the Civil Courts to sell in execution of the decree, an estate called Pargannah Gopinathpoor.

2. Now Pargannah Gopinathpoor is one of the estates which the Nawab Nazim inherited from Amiravnissa otherwise called Doolin Begum and the Commissioners have satisfied themselves that all the property which passed to the Nawab Nazim by reason of his right of inheritance as heir of Doolin Begum is held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawab Nazim for the time being within the meaning of Section 12, Act 17 of 1873.

3. The Commissioners will therefore shortly declare that Gopinathpoor is the property of the state and cannot be sold.

4. It is doubtless alleged that the Nawab Nazim made a gift of the property to his son, Amir Saheb, but it is obvious that his Highness has no power to alienate state-property.

5. If any person purchases at the sale in execution the right and interest of Amir Saheb in Gopinathpoor, he will find that he has purchased an empty title.

6. If therefore, such a sale is in contemplation I have the honor to request that you will send a copy of this letter to the Court (I am not aware of the Court in which proceedings have been taken) with a request that the purport of it may be made public at the time of sale. I need not observe that the proceedings of the Court in regard to the property of the Nawab Nazim will be, under the provisions of the law, wholly ineffectual.

(True Copy).
(*Sd*). GEORGE PRICE.
Chief Clerk and Actt.

It was hard enough for creditors that the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts was taken away, but it amounts to a denial of justice if property which had been alienated by the Newab Nazim by gift or otherwise be declared state property without any judicial enquiry whatever. We can believe that there is much in the claims of the creditors which requires close scrutiny, but where the property has been once alienated, it cannot be just either to the donee or to his creditor to confiscate it on the plea that it is state property, which the Newab had no right to give away. If the Commissioners make such a finding after a regular judicial enquiry, there would not be room for complaint, but inasmuch as they have not held such an enquiry complaint is rife. It should be remembered that great consternation prevails among the members of the Newab Nazim's family respecting its future. The Government may or may not continue the present stipend to his heirs and successors, and if the property, which he or his ancestors bestowed upon others be confiscated on the pretext that such property was state property, which would necessarily be resumable at the discretion of Government, it would be a hard day for the Newab Nazim's family.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THE last Education Report of Bengal contains a mass of valuable opinions on the practical working of Sir George Campbell's Resolution on primary schools. Referring to the Presidency Division, the Inspector of the Presidency Circle, Mr. Clarke, says: "The three district committees have treated their 'pathsalas' differently. Sir George Campbell spoke of pathsalas as implying primary schools, and one committee has classified them accordingly. It may be a question whether Sir George Campbell did not intend all 'circle' pathsalas, D pathsalas *i. e.*, improved Bhudev pathsalas, and Government lower vernacular schools, to be reduced to his primary standard; but nothing has been done of any consequence in this direction, except that the Magistrate of Nuddea appears to have broken up eleven D pathsalas and to have expended the money on E pathsalas *i. e.*, primary schools." As to the character of the primary schools, Mr. Clarke observes: "the gurus are old-fashioned men who can teach the primary course *at most*; they and their pathsalas are most difficult to improve. The education given in these pathsalas does not fit on to our general system at all. The spelling is often faulty in the extreme; the reading from books very little; in arithmetic they do simple long division by continual substraction; in surveying they find the area of fields by squaring the quarter girth. In the teaching of such schools it may be safely asserted that, up to date, no improvement whatever has been effected by giving them Rs. 2-8 a month from Government." As for improving the patshalas he remarks:

"There are several difficulties in the way of elevating the education in these pathsalas. As one Magistrate (in another

division) has forcibily put it,, if you attempt improvement, you are very likely to improve these schools off the face of the earth. Sir George Campbell founded a system of second and Third Grade Normal schools in every district to which these old-fashioned gurus were to be called up for four or six months to be improved. In Jessore, it is agreed on all hands that this part of the scheme cannot be worked; at all events, not the slightest attempt is being made to work it, and the Jessore Normal School is at work (as it has been many years past) educating D pathsala gurus. In the 24-Pergunnahs, the Magistrate of Basirhat was ordered to select out of his sub-division a brace of gurus for improvement to be sent to read in the Baraset Third Grade schools; he sent a brace, who did not stay a week there, and another brace, who likewise left, and then another, unto the fifth brace. There is the further difficulty raised by the exprienced district deputy inspectorof Jessore that, if we were to succeed in improving any of these old-fashioned gurus, who learn very slowly in school they would no longer be content with their Rs. 2-8 a month; they would want Rs. 5 monthly at least, at which rate there are plenty of improved normal school men now waiting for employ."

He adds: "Throughout the division I have gathered the opinion that, when a guru gets a Rs. 2-8 grant from Government, the village diminish their contribution to him by at least an equal amount. This cannot be demonstrated, but it seems to be the universal opinion of the civil officers in Jessore, and of some of the most experienced officers in other districts." The Presidency Commissioner, Lord Ulick Browne, endorses the views of Mr. Clarke.

The Director states that the Rajshaye Division had been worked for many years under the improved pathsala system prior to the introduction of Sir George Campbell's scheme of 1872, and probably on that account the increase of primary schools receiving subsidies from the state under the recent measure has been considerably less there than in some other circles, where little or nothing had been done previously in the direction of mass education. The Inspector notices the fact that "while in some of the circles the primary schools were at once increased eleven-fold and even sixteen-fold, they were only a little more than doubled in Rajshaye." Respecting the Dacca Division, the Commissioner, Mr. F. R. Cockerell, after quoting the Inspector, remarks

"But if the system of spending large sums in support of these schools is to continue, something more is required than doling out grants-in-aid; we must make some better attempt than has hitherto been possible to ascertain whether this expenditure is really conferring adequate benefits on the classes affected by it. The scheme would seem to have been started on the notion that the masses flocking to these pathsalas were absolutely ignorant, had everything to learn, and must therefore pick up something, however crude the system of teaching, or ignorant and incompetent the prevailing class of teachers might be; but any such supposition is dissipated by the interesting information afforded in the reports of some of the inspecting officers, which show that at least many, if not the majority, of the pathsala pupils come with a certain degree of home-spun elementary instruction in a portion of the three 'R's.' which forms a good foundation and starting point for the acquisition of further knowledge."

It becomes then a very important question to what extent this further knowledge is being acquired, and whether the present mode of expenditure on this subject is the best for attaining the end in view. At present we are simply paying away money in the hope that it is being properly and usefully applied. But unless our inspecting agency is to be very largely increased, we have no positive knowledge that it is so. The inspecting work done with our existing establishment is merely fragmentary. It does not pretend to be thorough; it simply cannot be so until a much larger staff is employed. The details of the report establish this point most conclusively, and I have merely referred to it for the purpose of urging the expediency of diverting some portion of the funds (if the necessary money is not otherwise forthcoming) appertaining to the pathsala grants to provide such additional strength to our supervising staff as will make it possible to test fairly the effect of these grants in improving the education of the lower classes."

In the Dacca Division as in other divisions there is the same tendency on the part of the people to look on the Government grant as an allowance intended to relieve the parents from the payment of all fees for the education of their children The Inspector writes:

"In estimating the popularity of the new pathsalas there is one suspicious fact to be kept in view. In many places the people look upon the gurus as Government servants, whose business it is to give them free education; and they frequently refuse to pay their monthly pice even where they always paid before. This fact greatly complicates the question of the grant that should in general be given to gurus."

The general standard of education in the primary schools in the Dacca Division is described as follows:

"The course of instruction will be best known if I describe what takes place when I visit a pathsala, say a good Pathsala of 30 or 35 boys. When I come in, I say—"Write your names, all who can." Half or two-thirds will bring me their names written; the rest are smearing ক খ, on strips of green plantain leaf. Those who can write can generally count up to 100; perhaps a dozen know the multiplication table up to 100. Then there will be five or six who can reckon and in some instances can multiply 16 by 12. These I call up and say—"In 27 pice how many annas?" "If a seer of oil cost 5 annas, how much will 10 seers cost?" Some two or three boys are quicker than the rest, and to them I give the same kind of question, substituting 2½ annas and 5¼ seers. All this is done in the head; and in good Pathsalas, where the guru is sharp at that work, the best boys will bring out the answer rapidly and correctly, sooner than I could in some few cases. Then I hear them read simple words, and set them to spell those they have read and others. In a few Pathsalas two or three boys will read *Bodhoday* and be able to tell me the three kingdoms, and say what objects belong to each; to name a quadruped, an amphibian, the five senses, and so on; but this is rare as yet. Such boys will generally be able to work out on their slates a compound multiplication or reduction sum; meanwhile other boys are writing out a pottah, at first from a copy, afterwards from memory; while the lowest of all are blacking their fingers over shapeless characters owned by no language. This is the extent of the instruction; and I take my leave, giving the boys a holiday in honour of my visit."

The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division reports:

"Notwithstanding the large number of primary indigenous schools which have now been brought to light, the Inspector is apparently of opinion that assistance to those schools should still be rendered by the Government. From the remarks made by him in paragraph 23 of his report it would seem that the policy of assisting the primary schools has resulted in securing increased confidence in these schools among the people generally, and that the number of pupils in the aided schools is on the increase; but I observe that it has not been shown that more boys attend schools now than formerly when no Primary school grants were given, and the fact still remains that the boys in the unaided schools are three times more numerous than those in all the Government schools.

"I am not as yet in a position to give my own opinion on this question, but it appears to me that if Government assistance is continued in these districts, where there is apparently no want of indigenous primary education, it should be clearly understood that it is to be afforded for the purpose of securing some particular object of importance either in the way of discipline or instruction, which the indigenous system does not spontaneously provide for, or for the purpose of providing a better educated class of teachers, which are evidently unnecessary in the Chittagong district. From the Inspector's remarks it would seem that in the Chittagong and Tipperah districts assistance to the primary schools has been hitherto rendered on the simple understanding that there shall be no falling off in the number of pupils or in the local receipts of these schools."

Adverting to the Patna Division the Inspector complains that too great stress is laid on the number of schools in a district, the number of their pupils, and the number who have passed the public examinations, and that too little attention is paid to the general quality of teaching. "When praise and promotion are seen to depend on quantity, not quality, it must follow that many deputy inspectors will do, as many other tactitians do, who watch the signs of the times, and take care to swim with the tide. They will strive their utmost to show a large increase in numbers, while they neglect the solid work of improving their schools, the actual condition of which so rarely comes under the observation of over-worked officials; and yet the Commissioner of Patna, Mr. Bayley, can manage to give as much as two hours to a patient and close examination of a school, and to the mode of teaching which is so commonly overlooked." Regarding the Bhaugulpore Division the Director says: "The reports show that the subsidized maktabs here, as elsewhere, are too often of a wretched type and entirely fail to fulfil the condition under which alone they are entitled to receive grants, viz., that "*a useful primary education is really given*" in them." In Orissa primary schools grant has been almost exclusively distributed among pre-existing pathsalas and maktabs, and little has been done to improve them. We take the following from the report on Balasore:

"On the whole subject of the new system of mass education, the committee are of opinion that the first results of its introduction was simply and wholly a change in the paymasters of the *abadhans*; new Pathsalas had not been created, but old ones had been subsidized. The masters, pupils, and methods of teaching all remain in the same, without improvement either as to quality or quantity. The only difference was that the peasants withheld the pice and grain which were formerly given the *abadhans* as schooling fees, and they took their salary instead and made no complaints. The people say they do not see why they should pay a man who receives a salary from Government for the purpose."

With regard to Cuttack, the Inspector, Mr. Hopkins, says:

"Much remains to be done to improve these pathsalas. The system of instruction is primitive; beyond writing and arithmetic, little is taught. The Uriya system of mental arithmetic is not so good as the common *subhankari* method practised in Bengal, nor is it so well taught. There is very little discipline to be found in the schools at present. Reading and spelling is very inferior. Caste prejudices are observed in the precincts of the school shed. Low caste children sit apart."

The Inspector, Mr. Clarke, makes the following remarks on the Chota Nagpore Division:

"It has been remarked throughout Bengal that with the hill tribes education is most rapidly started by the mission aries. In many cases Christianity is antecedent to education and some of the greatest difficulties that obstruct the first introduction of education are thus evaded: even the Christian girls can generally be got to a Mission school. It is thus that the Santal education in Chota Nagpore is almost altogether left to the Scotch Mission; and the Kol education has till lately been largely left to the Anglican and Berlin Mission. But it may not be well that Government should entirely work through missionaries. In Singbhoom remarkable success has attended the direct Government efforts in the Kolhan and Mission schools are often seen to be not public schools: but schools for converts and enquirers.

In the attempts to spread improved pathsalas on a large scale in Bengal many years ago, the first idea was to take up the existing gurumahasays, give them Government pay, and improve them. It was however, soon found that they and their school were particularly unimproveable. The gurus were generally elderly men; they were disinclined to attend any normal school, and when got there they were found wedded to their old ways, and very difficult to teach: it was not easy even to break their habit of loose spelling.

The Education Department, therefore, abandoned this plan, and, instead, took up the system of training vernacular school boys in normal schools (called guru-training schools). And then starting these boys (after they had passed their final normal school examination) in improved pathsalas with Government pay. These young gurus could generally be started in their own neighbourhood, often in their own village; and over a large part of Bengal the plan has been considered eminently satisfactory in the reports of the Education Department. These school formed the old or D Pathsalas of our present classification. They taught the course of a middle vernacular school, but often had no boys in the first (or the first and second classes); they taught country writing and bazar accounts, but also reading printed books, and European arithmetic, with the elements of sound education in geography and history. These schools received (and still receive) a fixed allowance of Rs. 5 from Government, and perhaps the giving a fixed sum is the weakest feature in this D pathsala system."

[f] In other words the E. patshallas or primary schools have not been introduced in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

It will be seen from the above that the primary schools sanctioned by Sir George Campbell in his celebrated September Resolution are simply old institutions with new names. There has been little or no improvement. The number of pupils attending these schools has not appreciably increased, while the standard of education remains the same. What have the people gained by the grant of Rs. 2-8 as aid to the gurus? What is the *quid pro quo* for this outlay? The move made by Sir George Campbell was certainly laudable, and he was right in making the patshalla the basis of operations. But if the Government wishes really to benefit the masses by this system of popular education, it ought to go further. How the primary schools are to be improved is the problem of the hour.

OUR TRADE.

So FAR as figures go the trade of British India is not decreasing. There has been some falling-off in the imports, but there has been a corresponding increase in the exports. We give below a tabular statement for the last five years:

		1873–74.	1872–73.	1871–72.	1870–71.	1869–70.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS...	Merchandise	32,59,36,088	31,26,05,614	31,08,37,474	33,41,39,058	32,92,75,198
	Treasure	5,79,25,336	4,55,65,860	11,47,38,129	5,44,48,231	13,95,48,072
	Total	38,38,61,424	35,81,71,464	42,65,75,603	38,85,87,289	46,88,23,270
EXPORTS...	Merchandise { Country	53,11,44,194	53,44,03,833	61,69,72,252	53,55,16,813	50,67,95,443
	Merchandise { Foreign	1,84,63,586	1,78,71,117	1,48,86,222	1,78,01,440	1,79,18,313
	Treasure	54,96,07,780	55,22,74,950	63,18,58,174	55,33,18,252	52,47,13,756
		1,91,40,711	1,29,80,790	1,47,60,925	2,22,07,646	1,04,23,528
	TOTAL	56,87,48,491	56,52,55,740	64,66,19,399	57,55,25,898	53,51,37,284

It is gratifying to observe that our export trade is increasing. Of exports we note below the principal articles:

COTTON, RAW—

	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	36,74,58,205	9,62,56,265
Suez	1,45,040	38,825
France	3,51,34,605	93,05,235
Germany	1,3,13,984	3,36,200
Mediterranean Ports	5,09,82,084	1,38,38,401
Russia	21,64,456	5,65,592
Holland	87,55,712	22,60,900
Spain	9,99,600	3,03,360
America	9,408	2,880
Mauritius	38,092	7,495
Red Sea	58,520	14,397
Aden	77,392	18,293
Persian Gulf	71,120	3,610
Ceylon	7,76,254	1,97,547
Straits Settlements	2,69,437	40,832
China—Hong Kong	2,95,83,745	74,06,345
„ Other Ports	62,10,914	15,64,763
Other Countries	17,052	917
TOTAL	50,40,65,620	13,21,61,847

We take next grain and pulse:

GRAIN AND PULSE—

Wheat—	Cwts.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1358092	6438150
France	27614	126181
Mediterranean Ports	18797	105503
Mauritius	111872	531162
Bourbon	53153	221874
Africa	6296	29776
Red Sea	83082	401683
Eden	8968	41802
Persian Gulf	335	1477
Sunmeanee and Mekran	688	2325
Ceylon	45247	213422
Straits Settlements	36246	144550
Java	5515	22910
Other Countries	49	249
TOTAL	1755954	8276064

The third important article is hides and skins (untanned):

HIDES AND SKINS (UNTANNED)—

Hides—	No.	Rs.
United Kingdom	5246405	13576111
Suez	2676	5594
France	243133	595097
Mediterranean Ports	602279	1521038
Austria	1740	2610
Gibraltar	4668	13668
Turkey	9779	28704
America	618558	2385261
Persian Gulf	1221	5315
Ceylon	220	245
Straits Settlements	98734	272235
Australia	525	1675
TOTAL	6829988	18407553

Jute comes next:

JUTE, RAW—

	Cwts.	Rs.
United Kingdom	5296723	31420349
France	86026	494048
Mediterranean Port	1350	4341
America	717688	2313344
Ceylon	22094	110500
Straits Settlements	346	1820
Australia	3042	12702
Other Countries	10	150
TOTAL	6127279	34360147

Jute-manufactures follow next:

JUTE MANUFACTURES OF—

Gunny Bags—	No.	Rs.
United Kingdom	88135	21685
Suez	112800	34322
Mediterranean Ports	12500	6035
Turkey	13000	2730
America	1903500	241566
West India Islands	53100	12308
Africa	134400	36894
Aden	21700	6280
Persian Gulf	141462	46029
Ceylon	443534	128993
Straits Settlements	1594951	486040
China-Hong-Kong	197800	49583
Java	220200	55440
Australia	1652655	836131
Other countries	4957	1607
TOTAL	6594664	1965643
Java	...	8010
Other Countries	...	113
TOTAL		8123
Gunny cloths—	Pieces.	
America	11400	30356
Ceylon	40	1556
Straits Settlements	168	2209
TOTAL	11608	34121
Twine and Rope—	Cwts.	
United Kingdom	538	2257
Ceylon	109	2162
Straits Settlements	152	2012
Other Countries	346	2368
TOTAL	1145	8799

Silk:

SILK RAW—

United	Lbs.	
Kingdom	1314627	5341606
France	458091	4014425
Mediterranean Ports	405305	1929947
Africa	127	1175
Red Sea	550	1500
Aden	31955	79997
Persian Gulf	12721	67483
Other countries	541	1309
TOTAL	2223917	11437442

SILK MANUFACTURES OF—

United	Pieces.	Rs.
Kingdom	165631	1296214
Suez	9769	49549
France	16740	119202
Mediterranean Ports	2455	21369
Mauritious	5969	42264
Bourbon	1673	15023
Africa	1568	19464
Red Sea	54681	101208
Aden	21853	91108
Persian Gulf	13417	102989
Ceylon	8666	51849
Straits Settlements	12394	90730
Java	718	3590
Other countries	520	2798
TOTAL	286034	2007357

Sugar and other sacharine matter:

United Kingdom	Cwts.	Rs.
	241614	1675030
Suez	175	1893
Mediterranean Ports	94	1280
Mauritius	198	1901
Africa	1699	21104
Red Sea	11379	117571
Aden	7398	89337
Persian Gulf	7786	108812
Sonmeanee and Mekran	382	6271
Lacadives & Maldives	912	13105
Ceylon	22413	23759
Straits Settlements	243	1344
Junk Ceylon	348	2577
Other countries	187	1243
TOTAL	294818	2278227

TEA—

United Kingdom	Lbs.	Rs.
	19189189	17326436
France	6574	5682
Mediterranean Ports	3418	3525
America	7207	6657
Persian Gulf	1652	1626
Ceylon	2009	2277
Straits Settlements	35098	4521
Australia	77049	76187
Other countries	2039	2040
TOTAL	19324285	17428951

The above are the principal articles of export from this country. The trade is thus in a fair condition. But the profits from trade have however greatly diminished. The return of capital is indeed so small that some of the first class firms in Calcutta are reducing their establishments. Jute, which was once so prosperous, has begun to decline, so much so that some mills have already been stopped. Of course this contingency was anticipated by the farseeing. There was overtrading in Jute, and the usual consequences have ensued. We have dealt with this subject in a separate article. The prospects of the people are very gloomy. The openings to state employ and the professions blocked up; trade profits so low that capital finds no remunerative investment; industry consequently checked, while living is dear;—the prospects of the people we repeat are very gloomy.

JUTE.

OUR jute trade has received a sudden and serious check. There is wailing in Dundee. According to the *Dundee Advertiser* of the 15th ultimo, "several mill-owners have at last given notice that their works will be stopped on Saturdays, and it is expected that others will follow the example. More stoppages of machinery are also taking place; but though a good deal is being done in this way, it will not have the same beneficial effect as if a general short-time movement had been adopted in the trade, and there are few indications of this being obtained, at least for some time. The question of how far the great extension of jute spinning and weaving at Calcutta will injuriously affect the home trade is being anxiously discussed, but it is generally conceded that as yet no satisfactory solution of the problem can be arrived at. * * * Jute continues to droop, and offers are feely made of good first-marks at £17, c. f. i. to Dundee, February-March shipment. without inducing offers, though it is known that 5*s* or so less would readily be taken. The reports from Calcutta are to the effect that fine jute is scarce, hence a fear that first-marks of late shipments will not be up to the mark. There is little doing in jute on spot, and prices are very quiet." Messrs. Nicholls and Co. in their last financial circular thus discuss the question of this collapse:

"The course of affairs during March sufficiently demonstrates the liability to sudden derangement which underlies the apparently smooth surface of our commercial and financial enterprises.

Without any premonitory warning, a vast and important industry has sustained a shock, from which it will probably take months to recover. We refer to the extraordinary depression in our Jute Manufacturing trade while it must be admitted that the position is one of considerable gravity it is thought, that with the combined energy of those interested, by a fair and prudent restraint being placed on the productions of spindles and looms until present stocks are worked off, and fresh markets are sufficiently opened out, an effectual check will be given to the present languishing state of affairs.

It is important to trace as far as possible with the knowledge at our disposal, the causes which have contributed to the calamity, the nature of the trading organization which has been so severely strained, and the effects produced on the market generally.

The approximate cause of the difficulties surrounding us appears to be a fundamental defect in the system of *trading* their produce, adopted by the Mills themselves. That the supply of Gunny Bags is in excess of the demand is not an acceptable solution of the difficulty. Tracing the collapse to its source, we believe that Jute Companies are now suffering similar results (although arising out of different causes) which befell our Tea Concern ventures some 8 or 9 years ago. In the one case lavish expenditure, unskilled labor, and imperfect knowledge of cultivation; in the other

undue anxiety on the part of capitalists (allured by the immense profits made by existing concerns) to invest in the construction of additional factories and looms, on the assumption that with the increased outturn there would somehow arise an increased consumption.

The fact must be acceptable that a much larger amount of capital was thus sunk than was required, unless it can be demonstrated that we are soon to be in a position to compete with Dundee, and lay down our produce in Australia, California, and other places notwithstanding expensive freight, at lower rates than have yet been paid.

In a Jute-producing country supplied with cheap and skilled labor, this object should be attained; if not, the Mills have added to their plant, and shareholders contributed capital beyond, and in advance of, the work, they can command.

We have now some 2,000 looms at work ere long these will be extended 50 per cent., and Gunny Bags are now produced at the rate of 60 or 80 millions a year; unfortunately producers are shut out from foreign markets by binding themselves to local contractors, whose failure to carry out their purchases has produced the present catastrophe.

The effect on the share market has been serious in the extreme, a result accelerated by the adverse influence occasioned by speculators, unable to raise money on their shares, and committed to force sales on the market at any price regardless of the value of the stock.

We cannot hope for any immediate relief, but have confidence in believing that commensurate with the vastness of the interests at stake, a well-directed energy will be brought to bear, which will gradually smooth away present difficulties, and avert a prolongation of the present dullness and inactivity, in one of our most valuable and important branches of industry."

But this state of things was predicted by thoughtful and far-seeing men. Babu Krishna Mohun Mullick, whose essays on Bengal Commerce appeared in this journal, thus wrote in 1872:

"The use of the refuse of a staple is a sure evidence of its high importance, and the increasing demand for jute-cuttings establishes this fact. In 1869-70 we supplied Great Britain 73,225 maunds, value Rs. 1,85,734, at a price of 2 Rs. 8 As. per maund, and in 1870-71 1,04,136 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,48,563, the average value being Rs. 3-4 As. per maund. These cuttings seem to be in a greater favor with North America, In 1869-70 she took 2,13,503 maunds, value Rs. 5,26,731 and in 1870-71 2,99,142 maunds, value Rs. 988,670, showing an increase of Rs. 4,61,939.

The value of the total export of jute to all ports
in 1869-70 was .. ... Rs. 1,68,42,042
„ 1870-71 „ ... .. „ 2,15,10,950
showing an increase of Rs. 46,68,908 as compared with the previous year.

Jute-cuttings.

In 1869-70 .. ... Rs. 7,12,465
„ 1870-71 ... .. „ 13,37,735
Increase Rs. ... 6,25,270

I have since ascertained that in 1871-72 the quantity of jute exported to all ports was 63,21,230 Indian maunds, value Rs. 3,33,63,149, being 23,01,277 maunds, and Rs. 1,18,52,199, in excess of 1870-71 and the average value per maund Rs. 5-3. In the latter part of the jute season the price had risen considerably and touched 7 Rupees per maund, or 4 to 5 times as much as it was a few years ago.

As many have been anticipated by the trade the result of these excessive exports and of the unnatural prices paid for different assortments has proved fearfully disastrous both in Europe and this country. By recent accounts the stocks were over-abundant in London, Liverpool and Dundee, with the probability of the markets there falling gradually to a level seldom known of late. As a consequence of the high price of our jute, its cultivation in Burmah is being tried, as we have of late been given to understand. Should the experiment prove successful, its extended growth there may eventually go a great way to interfere with our production of this fibre.

Unlike the merchant of former days on this side, who clung to a particular branch of trade, judged for himself, possessed self-command, and never felt jealous of his neighbour's success in other branches, our merchants and agents of the present time cannot help dabbling in every branch which is tempting, and holds out plausible prospects of gain.

The reason is that the circle of profitable business is narrowing day by day, and therefore when any kind of goods is in vogue and recommended by the statistics of the time, a scrambling among buyers follows with a degree of activity which tends to run up prices to an unnatural height, till they come to a point which eventually turns out ruinous both to the seller and purchaser.

Such evidently is the case with jute, in which England is now more interested than any other country."

In other words over-trading has brought about the usual results. We fear there will be a crash soon, but as lightning clears the atmosphere, so we hope the present disturbance to the jute market may ultimately establish healthy action. It was the same with tea. Bengal has one advantage in jute trade. The quality of the fibre cannot be equalled in any other country. Unfortunately the old fine jute is fast disappearing. If our traders are wise, they should look at home, and improve the quality of jute. It would be a great misfortune to the country, if this valuable staple should lose its present position from the sloth, neglect or thoughtlessness of the cultivators and the coveteousness of the capitalists.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT HAS become a practice with the Government of India to import a member for the

Supreme Council from Madras and Bombay alternately. Mr. Ellis having retired the Secretary of State, it is stated, has appointed Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, late of the Madras Council, to be his successor. A better selection could not have been made. Sir Alexander has long been a member of the Madras Service. He distinguished himself first as Director of Public Instruction; he was then appointed a member of the Board of Revenue, and was lastly a member of the Madras Council. A man of great ability, energy, and wide sympathies he will worthily fill the gap caused by the retirement of Mr. Ellis.

WE ARE requested to announce the under-mentioned subscriptions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

	Rs.
Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadur..... ..	1,000
Babu Hemchunder Banerjea, Pleader, High Court...	250
,, Nuffur Chunder Bhutto, Subordinate Judge...	100

When will the people in the Mofussil be moved to do their duty by this national undertaking? They ought to appoint Local Committees and raise subscriptions? Five years have elapsed since the project was started, and if further time be wasted, it will be the fault of our countrymen and not of the projector. He cannot move without sufficient funds at his command.

THE PUBLIC are still in a state of suspense about the judgment of the Government of India in the Gaekwar's case. In the meantime rumours are afloat that there have been serious differences of opinion between the Governor General and the Secretary of State on the subject. We do not know how far these rumours are well grounded. In the first place we doubt whether the Governor General took the extreme step of temporarily deposing the Gaekwar, and putting him on trial before a High Commission on the serious charge of attempting to poison the late Resident without the concurrence of the Secretary of State. In so far then it is fairly presumable the two authorities acted in harmony. In the second place it is believed that the Commissioners are divided in opinion, and that the majority among whom it is said is Sir Richard Couch have come to the conclusion that the case is not proven, though suspicion attaches to the Gaekwar. Supposing this to be the case, we should bear in mind that the Government of India has acted throughout with the utmost impartiality, and it is therefore extremely doubtful whether Lord Northbrook will insist upon the punishment of the Gaekwar by the deprivation of his throne upon evidence which no court of law would receive against the meanest subject of the Queen. Then it needs be borne in mind that the trial was held under peculiar circumstances. The purse for conducting the defence was in the hands of our Government; the witnesses were under the surveillance of the Police; the Gaekwar was himself in what is called "honorable confinement," and under surveillance; these circumstances ought to weigh in favor of His Highness. Such being the case we can hardly believe that the Viceroy will not give the Gaekwar the benefit of the doubt, if the Commissioners have come to that conclusion. Whether or no the Gaekwar is fit to govern is a different question, which cannot be decided one way or another, until his twenty months' probation has expired. The Governor General has acted in the most honorable and straightforward way in bringing the Gaekwar to trial, and we are convinced from what we have seen of Lord Northbrook that the *finale* will be as honorable as his proceedings from the beginning have been. We confess the public mind has been alarmed by the rumours circulated about alleged differences between the Governor General and the Secretary of State on this subject. If the attitude of Lord Salisbury should lead Lord Northbrook to vindicate his dignity by resignation, a greater misfortune could not befall India. The general administration of his Lordship has been most successful, and the people are deeply grateful to him for the many wise and beneficent measures he has adopted. The country could afford to lose many a Mulhar Rao, but could ill afford to lose the services of such an enlightened, high-minded, and just statesman as Lord Northbrook.

SIR LEWIS PELLY, the *pro tem* Ruler of Baroda, has availed himself of the leave granted to him. In the interest of Baroda we regret that the state of his health compels him to seek rest for a time from the toils of office. He assumed the reins of Government at Baroda at a most critical time. It was feared that an outbreak would occur on the deposition of the Gaekwar, but his energy, sagacity, tact and temper quieted the minds of the Sirdars and the people. He played his cards skilfully, and if some of his subordinates allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion, the moment his attention was called to their arbitrary proceedings, he did his best to put a stop to them. His successor has a delicate and difficult task to perform. Sir Henry Meade seems to be desirous to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor, but he should remember that in performing his duties he should forget much that came to his notice as President of the first Commission and a member of the last.

WE ARE sincerely sorry to learn that unhappy domestic news compel Mr. Lethbridge, Principal of the Krishnagur College, to take leave for six months and to embark for Europe at once. He will probably sail by the *Khedive* on the 4th proximo. We regret this much both for Mr. Lethbridge's sake and for that of the Krishnaghur College, with which he has identified himself. We are glad to learn that the movement for the restoration of the B. A. classes of the College, which mainly originated with him, has under his indefatigable exertions reached a point, which almost ensures success. We understand that the Central Committee have already received subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 31,000. Then we hear that an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Jessore Public Library under the presidency of the District Magistrate on the 3rd instant, and more than Rs. 4400 was subscribed on the spot. Maharani Shurnomoi has promised Rs. 7000, and it is understood that Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry of Ranaghat intends to increase his already handsome subscription of Rs. 5000. Thus the prospects of the movement are very cheering, and we hope that when Mr. Lethbridge returns in November next he will find the project a *fait accompli*.

We do not know who will be appointed to act for Mr. Lethbridge as Principal of the College, but we hope the claims of Babu Umesh Chunder Dutt, Assistant Professor, will receive favorable consideration. He is a well educated gentleman, has been long connected with the Krishnaghur College, is a universal favorite in Krishnaghur, and enjoys we believe the greatest confidence of Mr. Lethbridge, and his appointment will not cause any break in the continuity of the work initiated by the present Principal.

"THE HOUSE that John built" has passed away! The stately edifice which John Clark Marshman had erected has crumbled to the dust. Such is destiny! In the history of Indian Journalism there is not a parallel to the success achieved by the *Friend of India*. In its palmiest days it was really a power in the realm. The Serampore editor was the high-priest of the official hierarchy. The highest officers of the state hastened to make him homage by contributing to his columns. We might say that there was scarcely an official of worth and note, who had ideas to communicate on the many-colored problems of Indian politics, but who did not avail himself of the columns of the *Friend*. The men, who conducted the Serampore paper from time to time, were undoubtedly most able representatives of British intellect in the East. Father John was the prince of Indian editors. His successor John Meredieth Townsend is now prized as an ornament to the English Press. Mr. Meade, who succeeded him, was one of the ablest men that ever graced the ranks of Indian Journalism. After him came Dr. Smith, and however we might have differed with him, we have always acknowledged his scholarship and ability. Mr. James Routledge assumed the helm for a time, and he signalized his brief career by a policy of unflinching honesty and conscientiousness, which gave a rude shock to the traditions of Serampore. The last of the line Mr. Hooper could not have had a worthier example before him than Mr. Routledge, and he has followed it in right earnest. After a career of more than forty years the *Friend* expired at Serampore last week. Its politics and traditions were not such as to make the people of this country shed a tear over its grave; it leaves a name which they cannot honor and points a moral which they cannot cherish, but as members of the same craft we cannot chronicle this melancholy event without expressing our sorrow Peace be to its ashes!

A CORRESPONDENT from Assam writes to us as follows:

"Another case has created a good deal of sensation in Gauhati. The facts are these. Baboo Peary Charun Sen, a Sub-Overseer, D. P. W. was on horse back inspecting works in his charge when he met a Mr. E. Gilman a Tea Planter and saluted him. Mr. Gilman inquired "who are you, to whom you are a subordinate?" Baboo Peary Charun replied, "I am a Sub-Overseer under orders of Mr. James, Executive Engineer Central Assam Division." Mr. Gilman enquired in a very angry mood, "have you received no circular from Mr. James directing you to dismount from horse whenever you meet a *European gentleman*?" The reply was in the negative, which drew a good deal of threats and abuse followed by assult. A criminal case has been instituted by the aggrieved and Mr. Vallenti has been retained to conduct the prosecution."

Our correspondent in a subsequent letter states that Mr. Gilman has been convicted and fined Rs. 20 by Captain Trotter, Assistant Commissioner.

MR. HOGG, when cool, is generally sound. We have seen how hot-headed he was in making his first proposals for Bustee improvement, but time has cooled him down, and we have read with great pleasure the following remarks, which he made at the last meeting of the Justices on the subject. He said:

"The Health Officer and Chairman had annually brought to the notice of the Justices that the bustees were long in a disgraceful state. It was felt absolutely impossible under the existing state of affairs to suggest any practical remedy for the improvement of the sanitary condition of these bustees. It was one which demanded enormous expenditure from proprietors who, in many cases, lived from hand to mouth, and had merely the revenue, of that particular bustee to depend upon for the support of themselves and their families. In addition to this, when you called upon a person to improve his bustee, he would at once say "What do you require me to do?" In former times there was literally no drainage at all; and, therefore, it was perfectly impossible for these bustees to be permanently improved. True, scavengers might be employed to clean them out, but they would, after a short time, relapse into their primary state of filth. These were the reasons why he never brought forward any suggestions, and the Justices were now prepared to carry out the system of drainage not only in the main streets, but even through, or adjacent to intervening *bustees*. Such being the case, it was reasonable enough that as they were about to supply the means of drainage they should call upon these people to come forward and adapt their property to the improved system of drains which the Justices supplied to them. It was impossible for improvements to be carried out rapidly. The Justices had since their creation as a corporate capacity, spent enormous sums of money, and neither the Government nor owners should reproach them for having been remiss in carrying out this system of improvement. Certainly, whether these improvements were extended to the northern division of the town or not, he did not doubt that the Justices would have carried them out without pressure being placed upon them by the Secretary of State. Probably, the letter of the Secretary of State had expedited the work, but although they had given the subject their early attention, they would not have been able to do very much until next year when the requirements of the northern division of the town would have been met."

In other words the improvement of the drains and bustees should go hand in hand, and this was exactly the position, which the dissentient members of the Special Committee sought to lay down. The sensible remarks made by Mr, Hogg are suggestive in another direction. We hear that the Suburban Municipal Commissioners have resolved to follow the rules adopted by the Justices for the improvement of the bustees, but we do not see how this can be done when the drains in the suburbs are open ditches and the receptables of all sorts of filth. Would it be reasonable to insist upon the owner of bustee in the Suburbs to go to expense for the improvement thereof, when the Municipality is not prepared to perform its own duties? The improvement of bustees in the Suburbs is a case of putting the cart before the horse.

WE ALSO commend Mr. Hogg for boldly telling the truth about the municipal markets. It is not the function of the Justices to supply meat or to regulate prices. The European community in a frenzy of sanitary zeal wanted a model market-place; the poor rate-payers of the town were sacrificed; and a loan of 13 lakhs was added to the

already heavy debt of the town. Mr. Hogg deserves credit that he has hitherto worked the markets with a profit. He not only meets the interest and working charges, but has also a small surplus. The Europeans now grumble and say that while they pay dear they get bad meat. But the Justices, as Mr. Hogg observed, are not responsible for these results. They have supplied model stalls, marble tables, mahogny chairs, and what not; the customers can go with their ladies to market, and surely they ought to be prepared to pay for all this luxury. They cannot keep the cake and eat it too. They cannot save rupees, and at the same time enjoy a model market.

MR. MACLEAN, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has caught a Tartar in Mr. Shantaram Narayan, the leader of the Native Bar of the Bombay High Court. He had libelled with impunity the Gaekwar, the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja of Jeypore, Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, and the whole body of educated natives, but he has been brought to his proper bearings by Mr. Shantaram. The valiant editor of the *Gazette* finds himself on the wrong box with regard to this native gentleman, and cries *peccavi*. The Magistrate after a further hearing of the charge said that he had made up his mind to send up the case to the sessions, but would be glad if an amicable settlement could be effected. Nothing was concluded in Court and the case was accordingly adjourned. Mr. Maclean has published the following apology in his paper:

"We consider it our duty to say that we believe those imputations were unjust and unfounded and that we regret having been misled into making them."

"In this instance, the charge against Mr. Shantaram was a very serious one, and we had not the slightest doubt that the information on which we acted was correct and that we were helping to expose and defeat a nefarious conspiracy. We do not, however, believe, nor are we persuaded, would any Court of Justice hold, that it was a crime on our part to bring in good faith such an accusation."

It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Shantaram will accept this apology.

THE GREATEST defect of Parliamentary legislation for India is that the millions, who are affected by it, are allowed no opportunity to say their say when a project is laid before it. Here is a case in point. Her Majesty's Government introduced a Bill for granting pensions to the officers of the India House. The Bill is being hurried through the House, and on the motion for third reading being put Mr. Fawcett moved the following amendment.

"That it is inexpedient for Parliament to impose any new charges on the revenue of India until the select committee which has been appointed to investigate the Indian home charges has completed its inquiry."

Mr. Fawcett remarked:

"This bill imposed fresh charges on Indian funds, and he desired that this should not be done without proper investigation. He thought that the whole subject required radical and careful examination. There were some remarkable differences between the pensions in the Indian Office and those in other offices, which seemed to him to demand inquiry. The intelligence from India to-day threatened a startling and alarming financial catastrophe, and it was only by the exercise of thrift and careful economy that the finances of India could be restored to a sound condition. No single individual in the India office who was not entitled to a pension had any right to come to this House, and ask that he should be provided with one. He knew when he entered his office whether a pension was attached to it or not. So far as he was concerned, he was determined that he should watch the expenditure of India as he should that of England. Last year the Marquis of Salisbury, when examined before the Select Committee, said "that the best security that India could have was the constant watchfulness of the House of Commons, and he hoped that the House would not fail in the discharge of that duty." He begged to move as an amendment to the third reading of the bill, the following resolution;—"That it is inexpedient for Parliament to impose any new charges on the revenues of India until the Select Committee, which has been appointed to investigate the Indian home charges, has completed its inquiry.

Lord G. Hamilton said the hon. gentleman had introduced a great deal of extraneous matter which had nothing whatever to do with the bill, which applied to the auditor and the members of the council. It was by some mistake that the name of the auditor had not been included in the list of those entitled to pensions. The Secretary for India was of opinion that he could not obtain the assistance of gentlemen properly qualified to serve, unless he had the power of granting pensions to them. With respect to the resolution proposed by the hon. member, it should be remembered that the home charges amounted to a very considerable sum, that it was impossible to take any step with respect to them until the report of the committee was presented. Under these circumstances, he could not agree to the resolution.

Mr. Kinnaird regretted that more notice was not taken of the affairs of India, and expressed his surprise that Indian affairs were not discussed until nearly the close of the session, when not more than ten or twenty members were present."

But *cui bono*? Parliament does not care for India, and so this new burden was imposed upon it as a matter of course! Alas! for poor India!

REVIEW.

The Calcutta Review No. XX.

THIS is a poor number. It is dull and dreary. The first article is a dreary essay "on Famine and State duty" by Mr. H. C. Irwin. The writer proceeds on the assumption that in India the growth of society is dependent upon the Government. He says: "in India, where civilisation, in the modern sense of the term, is an exotic the secret of growing which is known to its foreign rulers alone, the duty of the State is considerably wider. And the key to the difference appears to be in the fact that in India long standing wants do not bring about their own satisfaction. Continued hunger does not produce a sufficiency of food; uncertainty of subsistence does not produce foresight; urgent, though half-unconscious, need of exact scientific instruction does not give birth to the education which alone can satisfy it. Unless these and countless other reforms can be set on foot by the State, there seems no reasonable prospect of their ever being set on foot at all. Mere tranquility, simple preservation of the peace, will not bring about progress, unless a society has in itself the germ of growth. And to implant that germ, to impart an impulse towards civilisation, to inoculate the people with something of the modern spirit, is the work which the Government of India has got to perform. It must, on the one hand, so mould outward circumstances, and on the other, so tutor the intelligence of the people, that the two may act and re-act on each other until they between them generate a force sufficient to lift the masses out of the ever-deepening pit of stagnation in which centuries of immobility have left them. The first indispensable conditions of success in this attempt are the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and the administration of equal and easily accessible justice. The fulfilment of these conditions secures us a medium in which the real work of education and enlightenment may be done; and without such a medium that work could no more be carried on than certain experiments could be performed without the previous exhaustion of the atmosphere by an air-pump. Thus, on the one hand, to keep the field of our operations free from disturbing agencies, and, on the other, to carry on the operations themselves, is of itself, one would think, sufficiently complex. But there is at present a very strong tendency to add to its complexity, and that to a degree which threatens to render it absolutely impossible. The writer ventures to submit that it is no part of our duty, rightly comprehended, even if it were not altogether beyond our power, to save the people from the penalty of disobedience to economic laws." But the writer seems to forget the distinctive character of Eastern and Western civilisation The one is stationary, while the other is progressive, and a body in motion cannot come in contact with another in rest, without imparting some share of its momentum, unless the body in rest conquers the other by its dimension and force. The civilization of India, though stationary, has a vitality of its own, which does not stand in need of the artificial action of Government for maintenance. Dynasties have changed; one conqueror after another came and passed away; one system of administration succeeded another, and yet the people have not lost their traditional institutions and character, but would such have been the case, if Indian society were wholly dependent upon the powers that be for its vital force? It is true that a new era has been introduced in the social history of the people of India by the advent of the British. The East and West have come into contact, and in order to stimulate the action of Western civilization the Government must take an active part in the process. But its influence should be indirect rather than direct. It should work through the school-master rather than through the district officer, and education has already produced marvellous results. The people have already made an amount of progress, which justly cheers the heart of the reformer and the philanthropist.

But what connection has the influence of Government on the social progress of the people with its duty in preserving them in times of providential calamities like famine and flood? Now a famine means a want of food, and if the people were as frugal as the *Reviewer* would wish them to be, they could not create food, when there was a failure of crops from causes over which they could exercise no control whatever. At such a time it is obviously the duty of the state as representing the community in the aggregate to come forward to the relief of those, who are the producers of national wealth, and who in ordinary times supply the wherewithal for the maintenance of the State. This point has been so well argued in another article in the same number of the *Review*, that we cannot do better than answer the first writer in the language of the second. The latter observes: "It is not necessary for us here to do more than refer to the caution, that should be impressed on the minds of all young students of political economy that that science, when it teaches us the laws that regulate the increase of wealth, does not necessarily recommend us to go immediately and increase our wealth, either as individuals or as communities, in accordance with those laws and regardless of all other considerations. When Mr. Malthus urged the necessity of public attention to the law that, other conditions being the same, the material prosperity of an advanced community will largely depend on the efficiency of the checks on population, he neither wished nor expected his readers to go straightway and exterminate their neighbours, to emigrate *en masse*, or even to submit to a life of celibacy for the good of the public. He neither wished nor expected any Government to countenance or even to permit offences against humanity on this score." The writer of the second article quotes the great apostle of political economy, John Sturt Mill in support of his position:

"Apart from any metaphysical consideration respecting the foundation of morals or of the social union, it will be admitted to be right that human beings should help one another; and the more so, in proportion to the urgency of the need: and none needs help so urgently as one who is starving

The claim to help, therefore, created by destitution, is one of the strongest which can exist; and there is *prima facie* the amplest reason for making the relief of so extreme an exigency as certain to those who require it, as by any arrangements of Society it can be made.

On the other hand, in all cases of helping, there are two sets of consequences to be considered; the consequences of the assistance itself, and the consequence of relying on the assistance. The former are generally beneficial, but the latter, for the most part, injurious; so much so, in many cases, as greatly to outweigh the value of the benefit. And this is never more likely to happen than in the very cases where the need of help is the most intense. There are few things for which it is more mischievous that people should rely on the habitual aid of others, than for the means of subsistence, and unhappily there is no lesson which they more easily learn. The problem to be solved is therefore one of peculiar nicety as well as importance, how to give the greatest amount of needful help, with the smallest encouragement to undue reliance on it.

Energy and self-dependence are, however, liable to be impaired by the absence of help, as well as by its success. It is even more fatal to exertion to have no hope of succeeding by it, than to be assured of succeeding without it. When the condition of any one is so disastrous that his energies are paralyzed by discouragement, assistance is a tonic, not a sedative. it braces instead of deadening the active faculties; always provided that the assistance is not such as to dispense with self-help, by substituting itself for the person's own labour, skill, and prudence, but is limited to affording him a better hope of attaining success by those legitimate means. This accordingly is a test to which all plans of philanthropy and benevolence should be brought, whether intended for the benefit of individuals or of classes, and whether conducted on the voluntary or on the Government principle. In so far as the subject admits of any general doctrine or maxim, it would appear to be this:—That if assistance is given in such a manner that the condition of the person helped is as desirable as that of the person who succeeds in doing the same thing without help, the assistance, if capable of being previously calculated on, is mischievous: but if, while available to everybody, it leaves to every one a strong motive to do without it if he can, it is then for the most part beneficial. This principle, applied to a system of public charity, is that of the poor Law of 1834. If the condition of a person receiving relief is made as eligible as that of the labourer who supports himself by his own exertions, the system strikes at the root of all individual industry and self-government; and, if fully acted up to, would require as its supplement an organized system of compulsion, for governing and setting to work like cattle those who had been removed from the influence of the motives that act on human beings. But if consistently with guaranteeing all persons against absolute want, the condition of those who are supported by legal charity can be kept considerably less desirable than the condition of those who find support for themselves, none but beneficial consequences can arise from a law which renders it impossible for any person, except by his own choice, to die from insufficiency of food. That in England, at least, this supposition can be realized is proved by the experience of a long period preceding the close of the last century, as well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been dispauperized by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration, to the great and permanent benefit of the whole labouring class. There is, probably, no country in which by varying the means suitably to the character of the people, a legal provision for the destitute might not be made compatible with the observance of the conditions necessary to its being innocuous.

Subject to these conditions, I conceive it to be highly desirable, that the certainty of subsistence should be held out by law to the destitute able-bodied, rather than their relief should depend on voluntary charity.

In the first place, charity almost always does too much or too little: it lavishes its bounty in one place, and leaves people to starve in another. Secondly, since the State must necessarily provide subsistence for the criminal poor while undergoing punishment, not to do the same for the poor who have not offended is to give a premium on crime. And lastly, if the poor are left to individual charity, a vast amount of mendicity is inevitable. What the State may and should abandon to private charity, is the task of distinguishing between one case of real necessity and another. Private charity can give more to the more deserving. The State must act by general rules. It cannot undertake to discriminate between the deserving and undeserving indigent. It owes no more than subsistence to the first, and can give on less to the last."

What the English Government did in Bengal in 1874 it did in England in 1846, but the marked difference in moral consequences in the two countries shows that the Government here runs no such risks as were observed in the Emerald Isle. The people here were not demoralized nor was national industry paralyzed, for with the return of rain they again

started in their usual avocations with the same activity and regularity as before. The truth is that Indian society does not want artificial aid in ordinary times, but when exceptional cases occur, exceptional remedies ought to be applied. This is the whole philosophy of the duty of the State in times of famine. The writer of the second article thus concludes :

"We have seen of late in the Anglo-Indian Press enough and more than enough "spruce Philosopher," with his homo genesl and discordant springs" and all the abracadabra of the political charlatan ; is too much to ask that questions of vast importance to the Empire, and indeed to the cause of humanity at large, may be discussed in the spirit of earnestness that befits men of thought as well as men of action? In no other country in the world is that flippancy in the treatment of great questions, which has late been somewhat fashionable with many of our newspapers, so much to be deprecated as in India. The small body of Englishmen in the country can of course understand the flippancy ; and may be amused, if they are not shocked, by it. But these flippant utterances are not unfrequently translated into the native papers, and are occasionally copied into the journals at home ; and in each case they are submitted to an audience utterly incapable of ganging their true value. In the present case their probable effect on the native mind is especially to be deplored. Judged in the light of the facts and experiences of the late famine, the British rule, and its personifications in Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple, must appear, and rightly appear, "as the *avatars* of a divine and benignant force," to the eyes of the people of Bengal, and indeed of Indian in general. The moral and political value of such a noble example on the one side and of such cordial appreciation on the other, can hardly be overrated ; and it would unquestionably be a matter for the deepest regret if these good impressions were to be marred by the idle and unjust cavillings of irresponsible wiseacres. It was once said by a good authority, that the chief function of the Press in India, if it does its duty, is to enact the *role* of Her Majesty's Opposition ; but it should never be forgotten that opposition degenerates into faction when it becomes captious and unjust. Let us honestly give credit where credit is unquestionably due. Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple, aided by many officials and by as many non-officials, have achieved a glorious triumph—none the less glorious for having been a triumph of peace and humanity, and achieved without any of these horrors that attend a great military triumph ; and the story of this triumph will be told as long as the memory of our rule in India endures."

More we need not say. We have not space to notice the other articles. They hardly come up to the average standard of the *Review*.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT SURI.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sir Richard Temple accompanied by his Private Secretary Dr. Staples and Mr. Buckland the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division arrived here at about 9 A. M. on Sunday (11th Instant). His intended visit had not been officially announced and although known in official circles it was thought to be purely private. Any demonstration, therefore, it was feared would not likely prove acceptable to his Honor's feelings. Still, the people seemed very anxious that they should be allowed to evince their loyalty and respect and applied in various quarters, for information till the Judge Mr. Taylor whose large-hearted sympathy with all classes of the community has rendered him deservedly popular, assured some of the originators of the movement that any genuine expression of good wishes could never be unacceptable to their distinguished visitor. Thus encouraged the people obtained from the Magistrate permission to use the public roads for purposes of decoration. This was on the 9th Instant. Accordingly from early morn of the next day through the long summer day to eventide and all through the "livelong" night, the townsmen were seen toiling along the main road through Suri busily engaged in organizing *une Grande reception* for their esteemed Provincial Chief.

At last the eventful Sunday dawned upon the pretty Town and found it in a great gala-day from its entrance up to the gate of the fine large compound of the Judges' residence, flags waved gaily, native bands played from scarlet-covered stalls, pots filled with water and surmounted by magnificient water lilies, the pride of the season and the glory of the Beerbhoom waters, adorned the long mile of road in beauteous array. Garlands of wild flowers and green twigs lined the street as far as the eye could reach. Triumphal arches at suitable intervals blazoned forth with "welcomes" in English, while verses composed in Sanscrit, Bengali and Persian by many a local "Laureate" gracefully alluded to the dark days when Famine stalked over the land and the fondest hopes of the nation were centred upon the thoughtful nobleman who anxiously guided the vessel of State and his heroic Lieutenant.

As I said before his Honor drove through the streets of Suri shortly after 9 A. M. a little after he had alighted from his carriage Raja Ronjon and other Zemindars of the district, the pleaders and a number of independent gentlemen who had assembled at the Judge's house to receive his Honor were all introduced by Mr. Tayler. The following address was then read by one of the Deputation.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE K. C. S. I.
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

May it please Your Honor.

We, the undersigned landholders, merchants and other inhabitants of Beerbhoom venture on the occasion of Your Honor's advent amongst us, to approach you with sincere feelings of respect and bid Your Honor a most hearty welcome to this part of the country.

2. During the eventful crisis, which the country has, under the blessings of an All-ruling Providence, recently tided over, we in common with our fellow-subjects watched with anxious concern the progress of that humane and wise policy which inaugurated by His Excellency the present Viceroy and Governor General was elaborated and carried out by Your Honor's indomitable energy, devoted self-sacrifice, and uncommon foresight. That policy has resulted in the complete averting of a most fearful public calamity without the loss of a single human life—a result which was never achieved during the history of any former famine in India and which we feel sure will endear the name of His Excellency and that of Your Honor to our latest posterity.

3. Nor can we fail to be gratefully alive to the many measures of reform proposed and consummated during Your Honor's brief tenure of office. The restoration of two of the most important Colleges in Bengal to their former status, the contemplated establishment of composite benches for the administration of Civil Justice in the Mofussil, and the improvement of agriculture and commerce have added to the deservedly wide popularity which Your Honor so pre-eminently enjoys.

4. In connection with this development of our national resources which has found in Your Honor a warm friend and zealous advocate we may be permitted to say that the part of the country which Your Honor has graced with your presence to-day offers an unlimited arena for enterprise ; while the mineral resources of the valley of the Damooder have already attracted an enormous capital, created a powerful and thriving industry and bid fair to provide a bright and glorious future. In the valley of the *Moirakhee* with its chalk and its iron stones, its unwrought minerals, and economic wealth lies a vast and nearly untrodden field capable of immense improvement and probably destined before long to become a most important district under Your Honor's enlightened administration.

5. The anxiety evinced by your Honor to ascertain the feelings and the wishes of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, in questions affecting their welfare is a feature in your policy which challenges our heartfelt admiration and liveliest gratitude ; and we hope and believe that the success which has already attended your Honor's efforts to promote good feelings between the rulers and the ruled is calculated to mark your administration as one of the best and brightest epochs in the annals of Bengal.

6. In the hope that we may be privileged again to welcome Your Honor to Beerbhoom and that you may be enabled to have a more prolonged opportunity of knowing the wants of its people, with most cordial wishes for health, long life and many years of successful rule to Your Honor we beg to subscribe.

Hon'ble Sir

Your Honor's Most Obedient and Humble Servants

(Sd.) RAJA RAMRONJON AND OTHERS

The address was handed over to His Honor by Raja Ramronjon. In reply Sir Richard Temple spoke to the following effect.

Gentlemen. I accept with great pleasure the kind expressions contained in the address which has just been read.

You allude to the recent Famine and the measures adopted by Government to meet it. As I speak principally to all Zemindars I may say that now that the lives of your tenants have been saved, I hope you will evince in the management of your villages sufficient consideration for their interests and treat them with kindness.

Then you allude to the contemplated improvement of some of the colleges in Bengal, you are aware that while Government is sincerely anxious for the intellectual elevation of the great body of the people, it does not wish to discountenance high education. It is a great advantage to be able to instruct young men, to educate train, and discipline them nearer their homes and away from influences which might be possibly injurious. I hope therefore that the proposed elevation of the College in the neighbouring district of Krishnagore will induce the Zemindars and other influential men of the district to come forward and support the good cause with funds.

You advert, gentlemen, to the proposition for the establishment of composite Benches. I think it is a measure of vast importance. It will save an enormous amount of expense and trouble entailed by the present system of special appeals. It will have two good effects. It will elevate the tone of the Mofussal Bar and give it independence, indepedence in thought, feelings, and actions. It will in the next place raise the status of the District Court and give also an increased sphere of usefulness to the subordinate judicial service.

I am glad you seem to appreciate the importance of developing the resources of your district. Those resources I suppose will in the first instance at any rate be developed by European energy and European capital. Government certainly is anxious that they should be developed whether by European or by Native agency, but it will be more satisfactory to them that you gentlemen the Natives of the country should do it yourselves quite independently of all extraneous help of Government is anxious that you should amass wealth by perseverance, self-denial and prudence and invest that wealth reproductively to bring to light the hidden treasures of your land, and this again brings me to a subject connected with your system of national education. For depend upon it if ever your country is to rise, if ever you can hope to create national wealth if ever you can hope to understand and appreciate and utilize the products of your native land you must have, a technical education by technical education I mean scientific education education in bhemistry, Botany, Geology and the allied sciences. At present the tendency in our educated men is to strive to enter either the Bar or the Government service. These are undoubtedly noble professions and it is very proper that your young men should enter them but it can hardly be expected that all of them will find room in them *alone*, on the other hand if you acquire technical education you will be able to command a practically unlimited sphere of usefulness, while it will enable you to grow wealthy. Wealth which will induce you to think and act independently and then these two causes will act and react upon each other.

I do not know whether there is anything more in your address which calls for any reply from me I again thank you for your kind expressions and good wishes towards myself and for the kind manner in which you have received me.

The Deputation then withdrew.

His Honor then visited the Civil and Criminal Court Buildings, the school and seemed to be well pleased with all he saw. He held an interesting conversation with the Head-Master and the Deputy Inspector of schools.

In the afternoon His Honor held a private reception in which the principal gentlemen of the station were presented

The Town was beautifully illuminated in the evening and Sir Richard left at about 9 P. M.

His Honor during his day's stay at Beerbhoom won golden opinions from all classes of the community by his condescension and affability.

I ought to mention that Raja Ram Ronjon through his manager Mr. Reed on hearing of the preparations for a loyal demonstration came forward most liberally and paid the whole expenses incurred by the Townspeople.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shahachar* says that the Calcutta Municipality does not represent the people, it has no sympathy with those whose welfare it is presumed to seek. The relation in which the Calcutta Municipality stands to the people is quite unlike the relation which subsists between the people and the Municipalities of European cities. There all classes of people have their representatives in the Municipalities, here the Municipality consists for the most part of big Europeans and a sprinkling of natives. Here the Municipality does not represent the people but exercise the autocratic functions of Government. They care not to know the condition of the citizens, as regards their resources and capabilities. It is true therefore that the Calcutta Municipality should be reconstituted. Let a provision be made in the Municipal law by which all classes may have their representatives at the Municipal board. Let the number of European members be in proportion to the European population of the city.

The *Burdwan Bicharuk* asks when the local Municipality has apparently done so much for the improvement of the town what reasons have the people for loud complaints? The dissatisfaction is evidently owing to the high-handed proceedings of the Municipal officers and the ignorant unthinking Municipal Commissioners. These Commissioners have not the power of reasoning and thinking for themselves but are led by the nose by the secy. in the way he thinks best. Their idea of efficient discharge of Municipal duties consists in swelling the fine fund. Unfortunately these men are selected for the disposal of Municipal cases and inflict for petty offences fines ranging from Rs. 10 to 30. Somtime ago the waste land of a gentleman having been made unclean by others the owner of the same was fined 30 Rupees and another man was fined Rs. 10 and 8 annas a day until the fine was paid because person or persons unknown had committed a nuisance on his property.

The *Samaj Durpan* gives the following remarks on a Bengali made by a European. The very sight of a Bengali excites feelings of contempt. He is a woman in make and he aggravates his natural defects by art, by braiding his hair and powdering his face. It would seem as if the Bengals are the only race on the face of the earth fit to associate with women and unworthy to be ranked with men. If they wish to be reckoned as men let them inure themselves to hardship. Let them give up the use of conveyance and trudge on foot under a burning sun, let them give up all sorts of personal decorations and put on the humblest attire. Let them altogether eschew music singing and dancing and learn the use of tools and instruments.

The *Education Gazette* thinks that amongst the growing evils which afflict this country is domestic feud or quarrels between children of the same parents. In most cases fortune is the source of this discord and it takes its rise from the prevailing feeling of personal independence which now influences all young persons. Females no longer bear to keep themselves veiled nor do they like the Zenana imprisonment, perhaps they do not like to own subordination to their husbands. When such is the case with females, the feelings amongst men may be imagined. Under such a state of things it is vain for elder brothers to hope to keep their yonger ones under subordination and remain as the head of the family. The best thing they ought to do or perhaps their parents should do, is to divide the property at once among the rightful co-sharers instead of waiting for the division under a painful feeling of jealousy and envy, a feeling which led to the division of the ancestral family title of Bhuttacharjea into "Bhat" and "Acharja" and the social degradation of both the brothers.

The *Bicharuk* is of opinion that the increase of theft and robbery has been engendered by one special cause, which is the discharge of those men from the police service with whom on account of their ignorance and low birth that was the only source of livelihood. The substitution of thick-headed up-country men in their place has instead of improving the efficiency of the police increased crime and reduced the chances of detection. The class of natives who have been thus thrown out of service have been obliged to depend upon theft and robbery merely for their maintenance. They are men whose wants are few and who are naturally satisfied with little. The number of thieves and such criminals will decrease in proportion as these men are re-employed in the police service.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P
Secretary Native General Library, Nagpore		13	4	0
Hyderabad General Library,		13	4	0
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,,	Chunderkant Mookerjea, Assam	13	4	0
,,	Ramdeb Chuckerbutty, Dyehaut	12	0	0
,,	Shibchunder Seal, Chinsurah	13	4	0
,,	Nocoorkristo Mookerjea, Nowgong	14	4	6
,,	Woomachurn Ker, Moheshpore	5	0	0
,,	Nobokrishna Chuckerbutty, Ulwar	10	0	0
,,	Kadarnath Goin, Tirhoot	5	0	0
,,	Girijananda Dutt, Deoghur	13	4	0
,,	Kadarnath Ghose, Dacca	13	4	0
,,	Auditpersad, Ranchee	13	4	0
,,	Preonath Ghose, Noakhally	13	4	0
,,	Sodanand Bahara, Cuttack	6	10	0
,,	Jogendronath Ghose, Furreedpore	10	0	0
,,	Troylucknath Dutt, Jamalpore	2	0	0
,,	Parmashreepersad Chowbay, Benares	1	4	0
,,	Nogendro Chunder Bannerjea, Malepata.	13	0	0
,,	Tarenyprosaud, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
,,	Brindabun Chunder Ghose, Shibsagor	6	10	0

ERRATA.

Lalwrama Panre, Purneah for Rs. 6 read..... 6 10 0
,, Kally Kishore Mookerjea, Monghyr read R. R. Mookerjea..... 3 2 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 14, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 7th April* 1875.—Captain Ninian Lowis, Assistant Commissioner of Lohardaggah, is appointed to be Manager of the Chota Nagpore estate, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. G. K. Webster of his duties.

Mr. William Napier Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebagh, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of Assistant Commissioners.

The 8th April 1875.—Mr. A. C. Makertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fureedpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Goalundo Division of the Furreedpore District.

The orders of the 25th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, transferring Mr. Joseph Posford to Jessore are cancelled. Mr. Posford will continue for the present in charge of the Madaripore Division of the Fureedpore District.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th April 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kalibur Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick Mytton Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of Gya, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Baboo Rai Charu Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector of Manbhoom, is allowed leave for thirty days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 10th April 1875.—Mr. W. N. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh District.

Mr. A. G. Wilson, Assistant Commissionor, in temporary charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh District, is posted to the Suddero Station of that District.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Gurbeta Division of the Midnapore District, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that District.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Sein is transferred to the Gurbeta Division of the Midnapore District.

The following officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1871:—

Baboo Medni Persad Singh, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhuboodh.

Mr. A. H. Haggard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Buxar.

Mr. Samuel Simpson Jones, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Sasseram.

Captain Linley Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Commissioner *vice* Captain E. A. Lillingston, appointed Superintendent of the Hazareebagh Central Jail.

Captain William Leycester Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the date on which Captain L. Blathwayt's promotion takes effect.

Captain William Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Captain N. Lowis, appointed to be Manager of the Chota Nagpore estate

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the date on which Captain Samuell's promotion takes effect.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the date on which Captain Hopkinson's promotion takes effect.

The 12th April 1875.—Mr. Henry Cockburn Richardson, District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Henry Beverley, Inspector-General of Registration, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. C. Richardson, or until further orders.

The 13th April 1875.—The following promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service will take effect from the date of Mr. W. H. Ryland's confirmation in the First Grade of Small Cause Court Judges:—

Baboo Kali Prasanna Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to the First Grade.

Mr. Samuel Charles Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, to the Second Grade.

Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore to the Fourth Grade.

Moulvie Husain Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, to the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Kristo Kumar Sen, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Moulvie Abdool Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Kendrapara Division of the Cuttack District until he is relieved by Mr. R. H. Greaves.

In supersession of the orders of the 18th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, Major Edward Yeamans Walcott, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of Manbhoom, is allowed leave for one month and 25 days, under Section 24, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The service of Mr. F. J. Atkinson, who was employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Mr. W. Wavell, Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date on which Mr. A. V. Palmer's appointment to act as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad takes effect.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date on which Mr. W. V. G. Taylor takes leave.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date of Mr. J. S. Drummond's departure on leave.

Mr. F. J. Hewitt, Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, is appointed to act as a Magistrate Collector of the First Grade, from the date of Mr. A. C. Mangles' departure on leave.

Mr. L. B. B. King, acting Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date of Mr. V. T. Taylor's departure on leave. He will revert to the Second Grade from the date of Mr. S. Armstrong's return to duty.

Advertisements.

Notice.

To be sold peremptorily on Saturday the fifteenth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-five pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 481 of One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three (wherein Russick Lall Sircar is the Plaintiff and Mothooramohun Bose is the Defendant) and dated the Twenty-Eighth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy three by the Registrar of the said High Court at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say

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Calcutta, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, Registrar's Office. The 15th day of April 1875. (95)

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